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The Sydney Morning Herald.

No 10,721.—VOL. LXVI. FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1872. PRICE TWOPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On the 24th instant, at her residence, Victoria House, Goulburn, the wife of Mr. G. F. Riley, of a daughter.

On the 24th instant, at her residence, Jamison-street, Sydney, the wife of Frederick P. Saunders, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

On the 24th instant, at Sydney, by the Rev. Dr Fullerton, Joseph youngest son of Mr. Thomas Clarke, Wykin, Leicestershire, England, to Caroline Minny Inglis, only daughter of the late Mr. Robert Inglis, of Epsom, Surrey, England.

DEATHS.

On the 12th instant, at Grenfell, of typhoid fever, Abraham, the second eldest son of John and Esther Pearn, of George's River, in the 36th year of his age, leaving a large circle of friends to mourn their loss. Highly respected by all who knew him.

On the 25th instant, at his residence, Sarah Ann-street, Strawberry Hill, James Todd, native of Belfast, Ireland, aged 67 years, respected by all who knew him. His end was peace. New Zealand papers please copy.

On the 26th instant, at the residence of her son, J. W. Wood, Glenwood, Glebe, Mrs. Elizabeth Ann Wood, aged 80.

SHIPPING.

UNITED STATES, NEW ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.
Under contract for the Conveyance of her Majesty's Mails.
SPECIAL NOTICE TO PASSENGERS AND SHIPPERS.
The following splendid A1 side-wheel steamships will be despatched for San Francisco, viz.:—
NEVADA....2146 tons register, 800-horse power
NEBRASKA.2142 " " 800 "
DACOTAH ..2340 " " 800 "
THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY WILL DISPATCH THEIR POWERFUL STEAMSHIP
ALEXANDRA,
FROM SYDNEY, TO-MORROW, at noon, 28th instant, to CONNECT AT AUCKLAND WITH THE
NEBRASKA,
Isaac Harding, commander, leaving there for HONOLULU and SAN FRANCISCO.
NEW YORK, and ENGLAND, on THURSDAY, 3rd October.
SHIPPERS of WOOL and other PRODUCE are notified that arrangements can be made for delivery of goods on THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at SAN FRANCISCO, NEW YORK, and other EASTERN CITIES: LIVERPOOL and LONDON.
London Agents— Messrs. H. Starr and Co., Moorgate-street, London.
For all further particulars apply to W. LAIDLEY and CO., Agents, Lloyd's-chambers.

NOTICE to PASSENGERS and SHIPPERS to the CLARENCE RIVER.
The Clarence and New England Steam Navigation Company's steamship NEW ENGLAND, will leave the Company's Wharf, at the foot of King-street, for GRAFTON, via NEWCASTLE, on MONDAY, at 9 p.m. Has unrivalled accommodation for cabin and steerage passengers, at the lowest rates.
P. S. BUYERS, pro Manager.

FOR THE CLARENCE RIVER GOLD-FIELDS.—The C. and R. R. S. N. CO.'S STEAMSHIPS—To GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER, via NEWCASTLE, the AGNES IRVING, THIS NIGHT, Friday, at 10. To TAREE, MANNING RIVER, via NEWCASTLE, the FIRE KING, MONDAY NIGHT, at 9.
Sussex-street. W. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

HUNTER RIVER N. S. N. CO.—STEAM TO NEWCASTLE, MORPETH, &c.
THIS (Friday) NIGHT, at 11 the MAITLAND.
On MONDAY NIGHT, at 11, the MORPETH.
Goods received for Miller's Forest, THIS DAY.
F. J. THOMAS, Manager.
Offices—Foot of Market-street.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS.
TO MELBOURNE.—City of Melbourne, to-morrow afternoon, Saturday, at 3. FARES—Saloon at current rates; steerage, £1 10s.
TO ADELAIDE direct, en route to King George's Sound.—Rangatira, Tuesday afternoon at 4.30.
TO AUCKLAND.—Alexandra, to-morrow, Saturday, at NOON.
TO HUNTER RIVER.—Coonanbara, to-morrow night, Saturday, at 11; and Collaroy, Monday morning, at 6. Goods for Martin's Wharf, Miller's Forest, forwarded per Collaroy, Monday morning.
TO BRISBANE.—Queensland, to-morrow, Saturday, at noon.
TO MARYBOROUGH.—Steamer early.
TO ROCKHAMPTON.—Steamer early.
TO CLEVELAND BAY.—Boomerang, Monday afternoon, at 5.
TO PORT DENISON, via CLEVELAND BAY.—Boomerang, Monday afternoon, at 5.
CARGO is now being received for transmission to any of the above ports.
SHIPPERS are requested to complete their shipments to Melbourne and Queensland BEFORE 3 O'CLOCK on day of sailing.
FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.
A. S. N. Co's Wharf, Sussex-street.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.
REDUCTION OF FARES.
The MELBOURNE STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the Steamship
YOU YANGS,
on TUESDAY, October 1st, at 2 o'clock p.m.
FARES:
Saloon.......... £3 0 0
Ditto, Return.......... 5 10 0
Steerage.......... 1 10 0
THE SALOON IS AMIDSHIPS.
The attention of second-class passengers is directed to the accommodation provided in the above vessel, with enclosed cabins for females and families.
WM. HOWARD SMITH, Struth's Wharf.

STEAM TO NEWCASTLE.
The MELBOURNE STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the STEAMSHIP
YOU YANGS,
THIS DAY, Friday, September 27th, at 8 o'clock p.m.
FARES:
Saloon.......... 10s
Steerage.......... 5s
WM. HOWARD SMITH, Struth's Wharf.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.—The fine powerful steamship HERO, T. Logan, commander, 850 tons register, 300 horse power, will be dispatched from Grafton Wharf for above port, FRIDAY, 27th instant, at noon.
Goods received free of wharfage.
ELDRED and SPENCE, 62, Margaret-street.

STEAM TO HOBART TOWN, calling at EDEN, TWOFOLD BAY.—S. S. CITY OF HOBART, from Grafton Wharf, on TUESDAY, 1st October, at 10 a.m.
WILLIS, LLOYD, and CO.

STEAM TO BRISBANE WATER.—Alchymist, To-morrow Morning, 9.30, from foot of King-street.

WATSON'S BAY STEAMER.—SIR CHARLES COWPER leaves Circular Quay 7, 10.15, 2.15, 4.15; Woolloomooloo, 10.30, 2.30; Watson's Bay, 8.15, 11.30, 3.30, 5. Return tickets, 1s; children under 12, half-price.

FOR THE FEBRUARY WOOL SALES.
The clipper ship
DUKE OF SUTHERLAND,
1047 tons register, having the whole of her dead-weight on board, and a portion of her wool stowed, will sail about 15th October.
Passengers are invited to inspect this ship's superior saloon accommodation.
For freight or passage apply to Captain LOUTTIT, on board, at Circular Quay;
PARBURY, LAMB, and CO.; or SCOTT, HENDERSON, and CO.
Wool received at Flood's.

TO PASSENGERS FOR LONDON.
The A1 Aberdeen clipper ship NINEVEH, 1174 tons, being a full ship, will be towed to sea on TUESDAY, 1st October.
Has still two state cabins disengaged. Carries an experienced surgeon.
Apply to Captain BARNET; or to MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

FOR THE FEBRUARY WOOL SALES.
FOR WOOL AND LIGHT FREIGHT.
For LONDON, the clipper Barque, SCHIEHALLION, 602 tons register, AA1 at Lloyds, John Levack, master.
WILLIS, LLOYD, and CO.
Wool received at Marsden's.

SHIP PENTHESILEA, for LONDON, has room for about thirty tons of TIN ORE IN CASKS, or COPPER, if shipped AT ONCE.
LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME.

ILLAWARRA S. N. CO.'S STEAMERS.—TO WOLLONGONG, THIS MORNING, 9.30; TO-NIGHT, 11.
ULLADULLA, CLYDE, MORUYA, TO-DAY, 9.30 a.m.
KIAMA and SHOALHAVEN, TO-NIGHT, 11.
MERIMBULA, EDEN, TATHRA, TUESDAY, 9 a.m.

FOR LONDON.
For the February Wool Sales.
The magnificent iron clipper ship PENTHESILEA,
AA 1 at Lloyd's for 20 years, W. Head, commander.
This vessel having the bulk of her weight engaged, and being ready to receive cargo AT ONCE, will have quick dispatch.
For rates of freight, &c., apply to LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME.
Wool received at Chester and Co.'s Cosmopolitan Wharf.

TO PASSENGERS FOR LONDON.—LA HOGUE will sail early in November. Has superior accommodation for saloon and intermediate passengers. Apply to Captain GODDARD; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

FOR LONDON.—TO CATCH THE FEBRUARY SALES.
The splendid new clipper ship
HALLOWE'EN,
A 1 special survey, 920 tons register,
James Watt, commander.
This magnificent yacht-like clipper will have immediate dispatch, and leaving here on or about 5th November, will have ample time to catch the February Wool Sales, having just completed her first voyage, one of the fastest passages on record, from London to Sydney.
Wool received at Talbot's.
For freight apply to Captain WATT, on board, at Circular Quay; or to LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Agents.

TO PASSENGERS FOR LONDON.
The A1 Aberdeen clipper ship NINEVEH, 1174 tons, T. Barnet, commander, being a full ship, will positively sail on 1st October.
Passengers to be on board on MONDAY EVENING.
For passage apply to Captain BARNET, on board, at Circular Quay; or to MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

FOR NAPIER direct.—The clipper schooner CYNTHIA, — Giles, master, will positively clear at Customs on WEDNESDAY next.
For freight or passage apply to S. HOFFNUNG and CO., Pitt-street; or JAMES THORNE, Exchange-corner.

FOR ADELAIDE (S. A.) and FREEMANTLE (W. A.).—The A1 clipper barque NARDOO, 380 tons register, J. Paul, master, will have immediate dispatch.
For freight or passage apply to R. TOWNS and CO.

FOR NORMANTON, GULF OF CARPENTARIA.—The clipper schooner KATE KEARNEY, will be dispatched in a few days, should sufficient inducement offer.
For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM LAIDLEY and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR BROADSOUND and MACKAY.—The regular trader HANNAH NEWTON, now loading at Commercial Wharf, will sail for the above ports in a few days. Rates of freight, &c., J. L. HAYNES, 6, King-st.

ONLY VESSEL FOR BRISBANE.—The clipper brig
LADY DENISON, Captain Drewell,
is now fast loading, and, having nearly the whole of her cargo engaged, will sail early
NEXT WEEK.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Patent Slip Wharf; or to WILLIAM LAIDLEY and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

MISSION SHIP JOHN WESLEY will clear at the Customs on MONDAY, the 30th instant, and proceed to sea on TUESDAY, weather permitting. Bonded goods must be all on board by noon on MONDAY.

SHIP ROYAL EDWARD for SAN FRANCISCO.—All CLAIMS and ACCOUNTS against this vessel must be rendered in duplicate to the undersigned, by Noon THIS DAY, or they will not be recognised.
SMITH, BROTHERS, and CO., Agents.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER, the barque BRUNETTE, A1, 384 tons register, now in port.
GEORGE R. DIBBS, Victoria-chambers, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a VESSEL, to load timber from Jervis Bay to Sydney; high freight and constant employment. G. CROOK, 66, Sussex-street.

FOR SALE, Sailing BOAT, with gear complete, a bargain. 280, Castlereagh-st., op. Vial's, coachbuilder.

FOR SALE, on the stocks, Newcastle, a new SCHOONER, light draft, and of very fine lines; either with or without copper. Apply THOMAS INNES.

FOR SALE, the schooner PERI, 37 tons, suitable for the Island trade. RABONE, FEEZ, and CO.

BOATS and SKIFFS.—Boats, 16, 18, and 20 feet; cheap. MACBETH, Boatbuilder, Queen's-place.

MACQUARIE'S PATENT SLIP, NEWCASTLE, N. S. W.
Ships of the largest class taken up for repair, recleaning, survey, &c.
Iron ships cleaned, shipwrights' and smiths' work performed, spars and all other ships' materials in stock.
Experienced diver, with diving apparatus on hand.
D. MACQUARIE, Proprietor.

MEETINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

GREAT SOUTHERN GOLD MINING CO. (Limited), GUNDAGAI.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
An Extraordinary General MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Company's Office, 3, Spring-street, Sydney, on FRIDAY, the 11th October next, at 3 o'clock, to decide as to the disposal of the unallotted shares.
By order of the Board, W. H. DELOITTE, Legal Manager.
25th September, 1872.

GREAT WILCANNIA AMALGAMATED COPPER COMPANY.
A Special General MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Office of HENRY I. WEST and CO., 143, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 27th instant, at 4 o'clock, for the purpose of considering the Draft Deed of Settlement.

PENZANCE TIN MINING COMPANY (Limited).
A General MEETING of Shareholders will be held at my Office, on FRIDAY next, 27th instant, at 4 p.m., to consider Deed of Settlement as aproved by the Directors.
JOHN FRANCIS, Manager.
Bank-chambers, King-street.

PERSEVERANCE COPPER MINING—née Prospecting—COMPANY.—A MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Ebenezer Schoolroom, Riley-street, on FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 7.30 p.m., to confirm business transacted at last meeting, and for such other business as may be brought forth.
J. T. HINWOOD, Legal Manager.

TAMBAROORA AND LOUISA CREEK UNITED QUARTZ MINING CO. (Limited).
On TUESDAY AFTERNOON, the 1st October, 1872, at 4 o'clock, a Special General MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Company, 14, Spring-street.
Business: To receive report of present position of the Company, and to empower the Board of Directors, if necessary, to make further calls.
By order of the Board, J. LIPPMANN, Legal Manager.

THE FRENCHMAN'S COMPANY (Limited).
NOTICE is hereby given, that the first half-yearly General MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Chamber of Commerce, Sydney, on TUESDAY, the 29th October current, at 4 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Progress Report for the half-year ended 30th September last, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting in terms of the Deed of Settlement.
And, at the conclusion of the beforementioned half-yearly Meeting, the Directors hereby convene a Special General MEETING, to be held at the same place, for the purpose of considering the advisability of increasing the capital of the Company.
By order of the Board, J. C. H. BAASS, Legal Manager.
14, Spring-street, Sydney, 7th October, 1872.

SHOALHAVEN SLUICING COMPANY.
NOTICE.—A MEETING of Shareholders in the above Company will be held at my office on FRIDAY, the 27th September, 1872, at 4 p.m. Business—general.
THOMAS CORNISH, Secretary.
34, Hunter-street, Sydney, September 25, 1872.

CALEDONIAN GOLD MINING CO. (Limited), Wattle Flat.
An Extraordinary MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will take place at the Company's Office, 179, Castlereagh-street, on FRIDAY, the 11th proximo, at 4 p.m., for the purpose of considering the issue of new shares, with the view to the erection of crushing machinery, &c., in accordance with clause 7 of Deed of Settlement.
J. P. M'GREGOR, Legal Manager.

IRONBARKS QUARTZ CRUSHING COMPANY (Limited).—Notice is hereby given, that a General MEETING of the Shareholders will be held THIS DAY, 27th instant, at 4 p.m., at the Offices of the Company, Bank-chambers, King-street, for the purpose of adopting the Deed of Settlement. By order.
CHAS. R. DARTON, Secretary.

MEETINGS.

CARLTON C.C.—Special Meeting.—Election of Officers, at Mr. Jenner's, 25, South H. R. W. Ling, hon. Sec.

HAMPDEN L. O. L., Randwick.—2nd Anniversary Meeting, Friday, 7.30. Final settlement of tickets.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.—CHESS AND DRAUGHT CLUB.—A MEETING of Members and others desirous of joining the above will be held in the Club-room, on SATURDAY, at 8 p.m.

MASONIC.—Kilwinning, Chapter 135, S.C. Convocation at 7.30, This Evening. Town Hall, Newtown.

SHIPWRIGHTS' PROVT. UNION.—A Special General MEETING of the above Society will be held THIS (Friday) EVENING, at the Room of Lord Nelson Hotel. Business very important. C. Barnett, Sec.

CALLS ON SHARES.

BANG BANG GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited), HILL END.
TO THE SHAREHOLDERS.
NOTICE is hereby given, that a CALL of (6d) Sixpence per share has THIS DAY been made in the capital stock of the BANG BANG GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited), Hill End, payable at the office of the Company, No. 362, Lloyd's-chambers, George-street, Sydney, on or before WEDNESDAY, the 9th October, 1872.
By order of the Board. E. N. EMMETT, Manager.
362, Lloyd's-chambers, George-street, Sydney, September 25, 1872.

RED HILL GOLD MINING COMPANY. The 9th Call of £2 10s per share, Contributors and Promoters, has been made payable at the Office of the Company, 267, George-street, on or before the 1st proximo.
By order of the Board, THOMAS HILES, Secretary.

WOMBAT GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—Shareholders are informed that the Allotment CALL of £10 per share has been made by the Board, and must be paid to the undersigned forthwith.
J. H. MULHOLLAND, Manager.
Office—183, Pitt-street.

GULGONG GOLD M. AND Q. C. CO. (Limited).
Shareholders are informed that the Second CALL of 1s per share is now overdue, and must be paid forthwith to J. H. MULHOLLAND, Manager.
Office—183, Pitt-street.

BALMAIN CO-OPERATIVE STEAM FERRY CO. (Limited).
Shareholders who have not paid their Deposit of 2s 6d per share are requested to do so at once, in order that the Company may be declared formed. Receipts on the Company's printed forms will be given by the Collectors, Messrs. RICHARD and JOHN HUNT, and Mr. FENTON, Senr. Mr. WM. MARSHALL, Mr. SAWYER, and the undersigned will also receive money on account of the Company.
JOHN B. MANNING, Hon. Sec.

GLOBE GOLD MINING AND CRUSHING COMPANY.
NOTICE is hereby given, that a CALL of 30s per Share on all Shares alike in the Company has been made payable on the 12th October, 1872.
By order of the Board, H. A. THOMPSON, Secretary.
130, Pitt-street, 26th September, 1872.

THE GREEN VALLEY QUARTZ MINING COMPANY (Limited).
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
A CALL of 10s (Ten Shillings) on each of the Contributing Shares in this Company has been made.
To be paid to me on or before the 14th day of October next. By order of the Board.
W. H. DELOITTE, Legal Manager, 3, Spring-street.
26th September, 1872.

THE MAGELLAN CLOUD GOLD MINING CO. (Limited.)
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.—A CALL of 2s 6d (two shillings and sixpence) on each of the Contributing Shares of this Company has been made. To be paid to me on or before the 14th day of October, 1872.
By order of the Board. W. H. DELOITTE, Legal Manager.
3, Spring-street, Sydney, 26th September, 1872.

PACTOLUS QUARTZ-MINING COMPANY (Limited).
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.—A CALL of 2s 6d (two shillings and sixpence) on each of the Contributing Shares in this Company has been made.
To be paid to me on or before the 14th day of October next.
By order of the Board. W. H. DELOITTE, Legal Manager.
3, Spring-street, Sydney, 26th September, 1872.

NEVA G. M. CO., SHOALHAVEN.
NOTICE.
At a Meeting of Shareholders, held at the office, 273, George-street, Thursday, September 26, 1872, J. S. WILLIS, Esq., in the chair,—RESOLVED,—That a CALL of six pounds (£6) per share be made, to discharge the liabilities of the Company, and that all SHARES on which this call is not paid, on or before 10th October, shall be forfeited.
JOHN G. COHEN, Legal Manager.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN GOLD MINING CO. (Limited), GUNDAGAI.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
A CALL of 2s 6d (two shillings and sixpence) on each of the Contributing Shares in this Co. has been made.
To be paid to me on or before the 14th day of October next.
By order of the Board, W. H. DELOITTE, Legal Manager.
3, Spring-street, Sydney, 26th September, 1872.

PANDORA GOLD MINING COMPANY.—A Fifth CALL of 4d per Share is hereby made, payable at the office of the Company, on or before 1st October next. By order of the Board.
CHAS. BATE, Legal Manager.
165, Pitt-street, Sydney, 26th September, 1872.

SONS OF FREEDOM GOLD MINING CO.
NOTICE.—That unless the CALLS, now overdue on the following Shares—Nos. 86 to 90, and No. 200, be paid within 7 days, the same will become absolutely forfeited, in terms of Deed of Settlement.
By order of the Board. THOS. MILLER, Manager.

RELIGIOUS ANNOUNCEMENTS.

GENERAL CONFERENCE.
The General Committee for making arrangements for the reception of the Bishops and Representatives will meet in St. James's Infant Schoolroom, THIS AFTERNOON, at a quarter-past 4.
ALFRED H. STEPHEN, Secretary.

MID-DAY PRAYER MEETING.—A TEA MEETING will be held at the Temperance Hall, Pitt-st., THIS EVENING, at 6.30. Tickets, 1s each. Several ministers and friends will address. A choir will be present.

J. SHIPWOOD, Tailor, REMOVED to 1, Hutchinson-street (opp. Bank of Australasia), George-street N.

NOTICE.—If THOMAS MITES, Plasterer, does not come at once and finish his Contract, I will have it done at his risk and expense.
E. HUGHES, North Willoughby.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

HARTLEY.—The Person who wrote me an anonymous letter, will, IF HE IS HONEST, furnish his REAL name, with a list of creditors of the gentleman he refers to. GEO. ROBERTSON.

MR. EDWIN NORRIS, Solicitor.—Please call at J. W. HAYNES'S, 74, Market-street, Sydney.

MRS. SCANTLEBURY, late of Araluen.—Send address to O. H. FRIEND, Herald Office.

MRS. BULMER, late of 317, Macquarie-street, please CALL on Mr. Dawson, solicitor, 136, Pitt-street.

MR. ROBERT JAMES BARR, Jun., please communicate with the Proprietor of the Murrurundi Times, and you will learn something to your advantage.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TIN.—We have made arrangements for the Shipment of Tin and Tin Ore on account of several of the mining companies, to the consignment of our friends in London, Messrs. H. G. Ashhurst and Co., Fenchurch-street, and will be glad to undertake the same business for others. We have shipped and are shipping considerable quantities. We will make liberal CASH ADVANCES on shipment, either here or in Brisbane, on favourable terms.
SMITH, BROTHERS, and CO., Sydney.
Agents for—
The Ruby Tin Mining Company
Ruby Creek ditto ditto
Glen Innes ditto ditto
Glen Lodie ditto ditto
Champion ditto ditto
Hand and Band ditto ditto.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership hitherto subsisting between the undersigned, trading under the style or firm of "J. and W. O. WINDEYER," in the business of Graziers, in the Lachlan District, colony of New South Wales, was on and from the twenty-fourth day of August last DISSOLVED by mutual consent. AND NOTICE is hereby further given that all moneys due to and by the late firm will be respectively received and discharged by Walter Orton Windeyer, who will continue to carry on the said business in his name and on his own account. Dated, at Sydney, this twenty-first day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.
J. WINDEYER.
WALTER O. WINDEYER.
Witness to the signatures hereof—
H. D. Maddock, Clerk to Messrs. Want and Johnson, solicitors, Sydney.

MINERAL ASSAYING AND EXPERIMENTAL CRUSHING.
Sydney Assay Office, William-street.
J. S. NORRIE, Assayer.

CAUTION.
In the matter of WOLFE'S AROMATIC SCHNAPPS.
Registered under the Trade Marks Act, 28 Vic. 9.
It having come to our knowledge that, owing to the large and increasing demand for this article, a spurious imitation has been lately imported into this market, WE HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that we are prepared to take legal proceedings under the above cited Act, against any person or persons procuring, selling, or exposing for sale such counterfeit.
M. MOSS and CO., Sole Agents.

HICKSON, CREIGHTON, and BEARD'S AMALGAMATED G. M. CO. (Limited).
A dividend of 1s is now payable at the Office of this Company, 267, George-street. Shareholders are requested to present scrip. THOMAS HILES, Manager.
Sydney, 24th September.

PEAK DOWNS COPPER MINING COMPANY.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the bonus of (5s) Five Shillings per share (balance of the dividend at the rate of 200 per cent. per annum, declared on all shares of the above Company for the half-year ending June 30th, 1872) will be payable at the Company's office, on and after TUESDAY, 1st October, 1872.
By order of the Board. D. N. JOUBERT, Secretary.
Sydney, September 26, 1872.

NEW SOUTH WALES ACADEMY OF ART.—TO ARTISTS AND AMATEURS.
The next Annual EXHIBITION of Works of Colonial Art will be held in Sydney, in April next.
By order of the Council, EDWARD REEVE, Honorary Secretary.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
In Insolvency.
NOTICE TO CREDITORS.
A Second Account, with Second Plan of Distribution, in the Estate of DANIEL MOYES, of Grafton, Builder (No. 8482), showing a Dividend of 2 5-64d per £ on proved concurrent debts, is now filed in the Office of Insolvency, King-street, Sydney, for the inspection of all persons interested; and notice is hereby given, that such Account and Plan will be submitted to the Court for confirmation or otherwise on THURSDAY, the 10th proximo, if not previously objected to.
Dated Sydney, 23rd September, A.D. 1872.
FREDERICK THOMAS HUMPHERY, Official Assignee, 171, Pitt-street.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
NOTICE is hereby given that I, WILLIAM WHALEY BILLYARD, the younger, of Bridge-street, Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, lately serving under articles of clerkship to William Whaley Billyard, the elder, of No. 32, Hunter-street, Sydney, aforesaid, an Attorney, Solicitor, and Proctor of this Honourable Court, intend to apply on the last day of the present term to be admitted an Attorney, Solicitor, and Proctor of the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Dated this twenty-fifth day of September, A.D. 1872.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
NOTICE is hereby given, that I, THOMAS JAMES DICKSON, of Bennett-street, near Sydney, lately serving under Articles of Clerkship to THOMAS BATELY ROLIN, of 219, Pitt-street, Sydney aforesaid, Gentleman, an Attorney, Solicitor, and Proctor of this Honourable Court, intend to apply, on the last day of this present term, to be admitted an Attorney, Solicitor, and Proctor of the said Court. Dated this twenty-fifth day of September, A.D. 1872.
THOMAS J. DICKSON.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT and PLANS OF DISTRIBUTION in the following estates, showing dividends as under, lie for inspection at the office of the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates, and will be confirmed on the tenth (10th) day of October, 1872, if not opposed.
JOHN PIPER MACKENZIE, Official Assignee.
CHARLES KELLY, 10358, 1st dividend of 1s 10 9-16d in £.
WILLIAM DALTON, 10734, 2nd dividend of 1s 5d in £.
JOHN HUXHAM BLATCHFORD, 11226, 3rd dividend of 3 21-64d in £; and an account current only showing the disposal of realised assets, and the balance due to the estate in the estate of Jonathan Allatt, 10919.

NOTICE.—All persons having any CLAIMS against the Estate of Mrs. JEAN MALCOLM, late of Campbell-street, Sydney, widow, are requested to send particulars to the executors under cover to
HOLDSWORTH and BROWN, 69, Pitt-street, Sydney.
September 21.

NOTICE is hereby given, that EDWIN NORRIS, of Wickham-street, Townsville, in the colony of Queensland, but at present of the City of Sydney, an Attorney, Solicitor, and Proctor of the Supreme Court of the said colony, intends to apply on the last day of the present term to be admitted an Attorney, Solicitor, and Proctor of the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Dated the 23rd day of September, A.D. 1872.
EDWIN NORRIS.

TIN ORE.—The undersigned is prepared to receive for shipment to London Consignments of the above, and to make liberal advances.
GEORGE R. DIBBS, 131, Pitt-street.

TO SHAREHOLDERS IN NEW ENGLAND TIN MINING COMPANIES.—A Gentleman thoroughly acquainted with practical mining leaves for Oban on MONDAY EVENING, as Manager of a Tin Mining Company. He would be glad to attend to other interests in the same locality. Refer to B. CAMPBELL, Esq., care of Montefiore, Joseph, and Co., before Saturday at noon, after which date applications will be closed.

NEWCASTLE WALLSEND COAL COMPANY.
NOTICE.—The undermentioned Debentures due on the 1st October next, with interest, will be paid on presentation at the Bank of Australasia, Sydney. Nos. A1 to A89 £100 each, total, £8900.
By order of the Board. F. W. BINNEY, Secretary.
Sydney, September 26, 1872.

WROUGHT SCRAP IRON, ANCHORS, CHAIN, JUNK, OLD ROPE, AND RIGGING.
The undersigned are purchasers of above in any quantities.
WILLIAM LAIDLEY and CO.

SYDNEY RAGGED SCHOOLS.
ESTABLISHED 12 YEARS.
THE COMMITTEE OF THE SYDNEY RAGGED SCHOOLS, being compelled to deliver up the premises in Sussex-street, now occupied as a school, and having been unable to procure suitable accommodation, have secured a piece of land in the immediate vicinity of the present school, and intend to build at once a commodious Schoolroom, tenders for which have been accepted, and they now earnestly and confidently appeal to the public for £350 to enable them to complete the building without trenching in any way upon the limited resources of the Institution.
Hundreds of children have passed through these schools, and many are now occupying useful positions in society, who would in all probability—had not these schools been available—have grown up in utter ignorance and vice.
The number of children on roll on 1st September .. 361
The average daily attendance during last month—irrespective of Sunday-schools 187
Contributions will please be forwarded to the undersigned.
JOHN FAIRFAX, Hon. Treasurer, Herald Office.
J. S. HARRISON, Hon. Sec., 267, George-street.

The following contributions are thankfully acknowledged:—

Mr. F. H. Dangar	£50	0	0	Mrs. M. Roberts	£5	5	0
Thos. Walker	50	0	0	Mrs. Dr. Ross	1	1	0
Joseph Paxton	5	5	0	Messrs. Fanning, Griffiths, and Co.	2	2	0
G. H. Deffell	1	1	0				
R. T. Penfold	5	5	0				
S. H. Smyth	5	5	0	Messrs. J. Fairfax and Sons	5	0	0
A. Leibius	1	1	0				
R. P. Richardson	1	1	0	Messrs. Flavelle, Brothers, and Roberts	2	2	0
B. Buchanan	5	0	0				
John Keep	5	0	0	Rev. Dr. Begg	1	1	0
John Levien	1	1	0	Mr. James Pemell, jun.	2	2	0
Thos. Barker	3	3	0				
E. Way	2	2	0	William Nixon	2	2	0
J. S. Harrison	5	0	0	John Cuthbert	2	2	0
Hon. S. D. Gordon, M.L.C.	5	0	0	A. H. Maxwell	1	0	0
				J. F. Winks	1	0	0
Mrs. H. O'Brien	3	3	0	A Friend	1	0	0
Mrs. Rawsthorne	5	0	0				

Estimated cost of building £350
Subscriptions as above 179
Amount still required £171

JOHN FAIRFAX, Hon. Treasurer.
J. S. HARRISON, Hon. Secretary.

A. HINCHCLIFF CONTINUES TO NEGOTIATE THE SALE AND PURCHASE OF WOOL, &c., ON COMMISSION.
To such of his constituents as may desire to avail themselves of the London market he is enabled to offer the advantage of entrusting their consignments to the careful protection of the well-known firm of Edwin Holt, Esq., Leeds.
GREASY WOOL SCOURED UPON THE MOST IMPROVED PRINCIPLES.
Wools repacked and classed.
Address— Circular Quay, or Waterloo Mills, Sydney.
Sydney, September 26, 1872.

BUSHMAN'S HOME is now OPEN. No. Castlereagh-street. 15s a week.

I HEREBY CAUTION the Public against giving my Wife credit after this date without my written authority. ELLIS WRIGHT, corner of Kent and Margaret streets.

ASYLUM FOR THE RELIEF OF DESTITUTE CHILDREN, RANDWICK.
The House Committee of the Randwick Institution have directed the publication of the following letter, addressed to Dr. Nott.
GEORGE F. WISE, Honorary Secretary.
"To Thomas Nott, Esq., M.D., Medical Officer in charge of the Randwick Institution.
"My dear Sir,—I have very great pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of your communication, wherein you state that the EIGHTY-ONE (81) CHILDREN, lately under your charge, attacked by the prevailing epidemic (scarlatina) in this institution, are now all restored to health.
"In reply, the House Committee have requested me to express to you their gratification in recording on the minutes of their proceedings a resolution, passed unanimously, in testimony of their appreciation of your watchful care and assiduity, attended as they have been by a result so exceptionally satisfactory.
"I am, &c., &c.,
"George F. Wise, Hon. Secretary."

THE NEWFOUNDLAND DOG, advertised on July 11, at 481, Bourke-street, will be sold, if not claimed within seven days, to pay expenses.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.
In the Will of THOMAS CASWELL, late of Nellingoing, Hastings River, in the colony of New South Wales, farmer, deceased.
NOTICE is hereby given that, after the expiration of fourteen days from the publication hereof in the Government Gazette, application will be made to the Honorable the Supreme Court, in its Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, that probate of the last Will and Testament of the abovenamed Thomas Caswell, deceased, may be granted to CATHCART ANDERSON CASWELL, of Nellingoing, aforesaid, Widow, the sole executrix in the said Will named.
Dated the 25th day of September, A.D. 1872.
ROBERT HENRY MARINER FORSTER, Proctor for the said Executrix, 203, York-street, Sydney.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST, on Sunday, a PARROT, wings cut. Reward at C. WOOD'S, 74, York-street.

LOST, on the 24th instant, a WATCH-KEY and three small Coins. Reward on returning to W. BRIDGEN, at J. Ferguson's, stationer, George-street.

LOST, at or between the Railway Station and Liverpool-street, a POCKET-BOOK, containing letters and photos. Reward at 179, Castlereagh-street, two doors south of King-street.

LOST, CHEQUE on Commercial Bank, for £7 10s, drawn by B. B. Power, dated 26th September. Gayndah struck out and Sydney substituted. Payment stopped. Reward, C. R. DARTON and CO., Bank-chambers, King-street.

LOST, from Miller's Point, a Kauri Pine LOG, branded B ∤ 25, 15 feet long by 25 inches square. A reward of Two Pounds will be given to the finder, on delivering it at BOOTH and CO.'S Mill, Balmain. Any-one detaining it after this notice will be prosecuted.

SAILORS SUIT.—LOST, between David Jones, Dr. Fischer's, and Annandale Tollbar, a Boy's Drill SUIT, white braid. Finder rewarded at DAVID JONES and CO'S., George-street.

FOUND, a Newfoundland DOG. The owner can have it by paying expenses. R. CHARLES, 5, Dixon-st.

FOUND, a POODLE. Apply at 103, Palmer-street, Woolloomooloo.

STRAYED, small TERRIER DOG, light brown hair. Finder rewarded. JOHN FYFE, H.R.S.N. Co. Wharf.

REWARD.—Lost, between St. Barnabas' Church and Jamison-street, GOLD CHAIN, Quondong, Pearl Penknife, and Locket, containing Likeness. 10, Jamison-street.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

BOROUGH of REDFERN—Extraordinary Vacancy.—NOTICE is hereby given that a MEETING of Electors will be holden within the Council Hall, Pitt-street, Redfern, on FRIDAY, 11th October next, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of nominating and electing One Alderman for the Surry Hills Ward, in room of Alderman Meara, resigned.
The nomination must be in writing, addressed to the Returning-Officer, and delivered at the Council Chambers seven days at least before the 11th October.
HENRY HUDSON, Mayor and Returning-Officer.
Council-chambers, Redfern, 26th September, 1872.

VOLUNTEER NOTICES.

MUSKETRY INSTRUCTION.—1st (Sydney) Suburban Battalions (except Balmain and St. Leonard's Companies.—All recruits dismissed drill since July last. Position drill at the Victoria Barracks, at 3 p.m. on SATURDAY, the 28th September, and following Saturdays, till dismissed by the Officer Instructor.
By command,
A. F. FITZSIMONS, Major,
Major of Brigade.

ENGINEER CORPS.—INTERNATIONAL MATCH, at the Paddington Rifle Range, on SATURDAY, at 2.15 sharp. Ammunition on the ground.
E. O. MORIARTY.

PUBLICATIONS.

THE SYDNEY MAIL AND NEW SOUTH WALES ADVERTISER, SATURDAY, 28th September,
CONTAINS:

The Land	Sporting and the Field
Cattle Disease in Europe	Turf Talk
High Price of Meat in England	The Melbourne Cup, by Nemo
Wool and Wool Charges	Goulburn Spring Races
Portable Steam Engines	Political
Science in San Francisco	Commercial
Recent Farm Experiments	Telegraphic Despatches
The Weather and Crops	Musical Notes
Agricultural Items	Aquatics
Garden Operations for October	Cricket
Plants Eligible for Australian Culture	The Chess Player
Flowers—Their Colours and Odours	The New Equestrian Game—Polo
Fruits—Their Structure	Poetry—Grandmothers
Summary of English and Foreign—The Queen's Speech—American Squadron—Attempted Assassination of the King and Queen of Spain—Agents-General for the Colonies—Mr. Justice Keogh—Riots in Ireland—Shocking Discovery in an Ironworks—Extraordinary Poisoning Case—Fashionable Swindler—Rifle Score — The Tichborne Claimant — Egypt and Abyssinia—Famine in Persia—Terrible Storm in Peru	Light Reading; Editorials; The Week; Latest European Telegrams; The Mining Record; South of Hawkins Hill; From Hill End to Maitland Bar; Natural History; Surgical Hints—"Why the Shoe Pinches"; The Government Gazette; Shipping Gazette; Horses Impounded; The Presidential Election; Miscellaneous
Lieut. Markham on the New Hebrides	The Ladies' Column; The Fashions
Portrait of the late Mr. Charles Nathan, F.R.C.S.	New Bonnets, Hats, &c. (illustrations); Society and Personal; House Life
Livingstone's Despatches	Tales
Country News from the Country Papers	Tresa's Resolve; The Yellow Flag
Law and Police	London's Heart.
The Defence Force	Births, Marriages, Deaths.

PRICE FOURPENCE.

WILL EVIL LAST FOR EVER? Rev. J. SHARPE'S reply, now ready, 6d.

EVIL EVERLASTING. George Loxton and Co., 42, Pitt-st.; Gordon and Gotch, and all Booksellers.

HILL END AND TAMBAROORA TIMES.—Published Wednesdays and Saturdays. To be had of the Agents, GORDON and GOTCH, George-street, Sydney, every Thursday and Monday morning. A first-class advertising medium.

EDUCATIONAL.

BALMAIN.—Ladies improved in Writing. Mrs. Norris, Radcliffe House, Looke's Wharf. Any hour.

BAD WRITING improved in four lessons or money returned. NORRIS, Master, 241, Castlereagh-st.

CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, Everton House, WINDSOR.
Referees:
The Rev. R. S. King, B.A., Principal of Moore College, Liverpool.
The Rev. C. F. Garnsey, Windsor.
The Rev. T. Kemmis, Sydney.
W. Woolls, Esq., LL.D., Parramatta.
Dr. Rowling, Mudgee.
J. D. Sly, Esq., M.A., Sydney.
The work of this School will be resumed on WEDNESDAY, October 2.
F. H. HOLE.

MR. CANE'S SCHOOL, STANLEY-STREET.

SYDNEY LADIES' COLLEGE.—The Pupils and Professors are requested to REASSEMBLE for the Spring Term on MONDAY next.

SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—Work will be Resumed at 9.30 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, October 2.
A. B. WEIGALL, Head Master.

TUITION, at Balmain.—Piano, Harmonium, Singing. Mr. Harwood's terms from Messrs. Perdriau, Ferry.

UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.
The PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS commence on the 4th November, at 9 a.m. Candidates are required to enter their names, and specify the subjects in which they elect to be examined, before the 21st October.
HUGH KENNEDY, Registrar.

WOODBINE COTTAGE, Glebe Height.—BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies, conducted by Mrs. and Miss GREY. Terms per quarter for Day Pupils, English and music, £2 2s; each additional accomplishment, £1 is per quarter. School duties will be resumed on MONDAY, 30th September.

A YOUNG Lady desires to give Lessons in French, German, and Drawing; highest refs. 110, Phillip-st.

BOROUGH COUNCIL NOTICES.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE of the MUNICIPALITY of FIVE DOCK for the half-year ending 5th August, 1872:—

Dr.

To Balance in hand				£14	4	6
Sale of electoral lists				0	3	0
Government endowment				22	14	10
Rates received for half-year				96	7	7
Overdraft E. S. and A. C. Bank				150	0	0
				£283	9	11

Cr.

By Election expenses				£6	9	0
Printing and stationery				3	10	2
Rent, lighting, and attendance				8	9	11
Preparing draft by-laws				3	3	0
Council clerk's salary				14	12	0
Petty cash, 20s; interest on overdraft, 13s 8d				1	13	8
Valuation				4	0	0
Delivery of ratepapers and sundries				2	14	0
Commission				3	10	8
Wheelbarrows				1	5	0
Two lamps				0	13	0
Furniture				1	16	0
Advertising Government Gazette				1	10	10
Ditto Sydney Morning Herald				8	16	6
Repairs North Road	£47	19	3			
Ditto Blackwall Road	4	17	6			
Ditto Harris Road	8	0	0			
Ditto Queen's Road	9	0	0			
Ditto Lyons Road	2	11	0			
	£72	7	9			
Drain pipes £10 10 0; 355 yards ballast 38 10 9; 274 ditto metal 68 14 0	117	14	9			
				190	2	6
Balance in bank				27	3	8
Cash in hands of treasurer				4	0	0
				£283	9	11

I certify the above account to be correct, and to correspond with the books of account, and vouchers and other documents in support thereof, in possession or power of the Municipal Council of Five Dock.
TIMOTHY MAHER, Mayor.
We certify that all the books of account, and vouchers or other documents in support thereof, in possession or power of the Municipal Council of Five Dock, have been exhibited to us, and that the foregoing statement corresponds with such books of accounts, and vouchers and other documents, and that the above account is correct.
S. W. MURRAY, W. BOOTH, } Auditors.
Geo. A. Hewett, Council Clerk, Five Dock, 10th September, 1872.

HOUSES AND LAND FOR SALE.

TWO-THIRTIETHS of about 300 acres tin land, with large per centage of gold—in working order—FOR SALE—£100 each, on easy terms; dividends expected shortly. None but principals treated with. Address Bona Fide, Herald Office.

CITY, Suburban, and Country PROPERTIES, for SALE. W. DOUGLAS, 73, King-street.

FOR SALE, an Allotment, Woollahra, near Stadd's Woollahra Hotel. Apply Mr. LEA, 90, S. Hd. Rd.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

WANTED, for cash, a Cottage PIANOFORTE, by Broadwood or Collard. Piano, Herald Office.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1453608

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26.

SITTINGS IN BANCO.

BEFORE Sir ALFRED STEPHEN, C.J., Mr. Justice CHEEKE, and Mr. Justice FAUCETT.

NEW TRIAL MOTION.

MACANSH v. BOWMAN AND OTHERS.

Sir JAMES MARTIN, Q.C., resumed his address in reply, on behalf of defendants, and had not finished when the Court rose.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE the CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

A plan of distribution filed in the estate of William H. Mathews was confirmed.

Creditors' directions were ratified in the estate of Richard E. Pym.

Mr. Mackenzie applied as to four directions given on the 23rd, in the estate of Samuel B. Redgate. Mr. D. L. Levy, in support of the directions, handed a memorandum signed by some of the creditors. Mr. R. B. Smith, for self and for other creditors, preferred to "continue" the action for insurance rather than to "commence" one in accordance with the first direction. By arrangement, the further consideration stands over.

The matter of the Joint Stock Bank v. Coupland, for compulsory sequestration, stands over, on the application of Mr. B. Stephen, until the 17th October.

The matters in the estate of Samuel T. Hughes, deceased, stand over until the 24th October.

Creditors' directions in re Richard Hennessy stand over, for indemnity to be applied for.

In the estate of William Greenhalgh, a special meeting. Two witnesses were examined by Mr. Hellyer for the official assignee.

The special meeting in re Eugene Lamonerie (dit Fattorini) stands over until the 30th September.

SURRENDERS.

George Whittaker, of Narrendera, butcher, out of business. Liabilities, £481 18s. Assets, £86 18s. 6d. Mr. Humphery, official assignee.

Harry Uxenham, of Hill End, miner. Liabilities, £6,0[illegible] 6d., of which £200 is secured. Assets, £794. Mr. Mackenzie, official assignee.

RULE NISI.

Walter Scott v. Joseph Chambers, of West Maitland, solicitor. Returnable 10th October. Mr. Mackenzie, official assignee.

SCHEDULE FILED.

Edwin Day, of Gulgong. Liabilities, £62 5s. 10d. Assets, £5.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Friday, September 27, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Robert Tombs, first and only meeting; John Ollerenshaw, first and only meeting; Hugh Plunkett, third meeting; Frederick Gustav Lender, adjourned third, from the 13th instant; James Cooper, first meeting; John Craig, adjourned special for proof of debts from the 20th instant; William Spear, and Frederick Bond, adjourned second from the 20th instant.

Friday, September 27, at 11 a.m.—Before the District Commissioner: James Brennan, special, for proof of debts and examination of insolvent, if required, at Goulburn.

Monday, September 30, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Jeremiah Murphy, special, for examination of insolvent and witnesses; Richard Hennessy, special, for examination of insolvent and witnesses; Eugene Lamonerie (dit Fattorini), adjourned examination from the 26th instant.

APPLICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES.

Tuesday, October 1, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: John Louis Vesper, George Byrne, Thomas Robinson, David Crampton jun., Charles Kelly, adjourned certificate from the 16th ultimo; George Francis Mason, adjourned from the 10th ultimo; John Webb and William Govers, adjourned from the 17th ultimo; Frederick Henry Hunt, adjourned from the 24th of September; Robert John Higgins, adjourned from the 24th of September.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE Messrs. Thompson, Penfold, Smithers, and Murphy.

Thirteen persons were fined in sums varying from 1s. to 20s., on conviction of having been found drunk in public places. Three of these were further fined 20s., on conviction of having, in their drunkenness, made use of indecent language.

John C. Mood was found guilty of having unlawfully deserted his wife, and was ordered to pay 12s. 6d. a week for her separate maintenance.

Elizabeth Byrne, charged with being a common prostitute wandering in Hay-street, and behaving in an indecent manner, was adjudged to be guilty, and received sentence of two months imprisonment.

John De Pugh was summarily convicted of having stolen a towel, the property of Charles Skerrett, and was sentenced to be imprisoned one month.

On the summons paper were sixteen cases, of which six were postponed and four were not prosecuted. Ann Vipond appeared on summons to answer the complaint of Cormick Smith, which alleged that, on the 20th September, defendant being his hired servant, and having entered upon her service, did without leave or lawful excuse absent herself therefrom. Complainant deposed that the defendant is the person referred to in the information, but that he did not know of her absenting herself as alleged. On cross-examination by Mr. Greer, who attended at the instance of Mr. Wise, the Immigration agent, complainant said that his wife acted as his agent in hiring defendant for three months; he never put his hand upon her shoulders and pushed her out of the house; he has not interfered with her; she had been about five days in his service when he gave her 8s., and told her to go away and get a situation; she would not do anything; he has not charged her with absenting herself. Bridget, the wife of Cormick Smith, deposed that, on the 20th, the defendant absented herself without her permission; she has refused to perform household work. By Mr. Greer: Engaged defendant at the Depot, on the 12th September; the agreement may be cancelled on receipt of a month's notice; she found fault with her husband for interfering with defendant; once or twice she told defendant to go away, and that she would not have her there after the unpleasantness with Mr. Smith; it was when Mr. Smith gave defendant the money that witness told her to go; defendant is not competent to perform the duties for which witness engaged her, and therefore she wishes that the agreement may be cancelled. Eliza Acret, nurse-girl, deposed that on the 20th defendant absented herself from breakfast until dinner time. By Mr. Greer: Heard both Mr. and Mrs. Smith tell defendant to go out and get a place, and that she might remain there until she found one; saw Mr. Smith take defendant by the shoulders and put her out of the house; he shoved her along. Mr. Greer, in reply, put defendant into the witness-box. She deposed that she arrived in the colony by the La Hogue about three weeks ago, and on the 12th was engaged by Mrs. Smith as a general servant for three months; was two years in service in England, and brought testimonials here with her; went to Mr. Smith's on the 13th; and Mrs. Smith told her what she would be required to do; she told Mrs. Smith that she did not know much about cooking and washing; the master repeatedly interfered with her, and she told him that a month's notice would terminate the engagement; she did not go out without permission on the 20th; she went to Mr. Wise, who sent her to Mr. Greer, who advised her to return to her service, and she did return; has always done what she was told to do, but they have tried to prevent her; Mrs. Smith told her on the 20th to go out. The Bench (Messrs. Thompson and Penfold) differed in opinion upon the merits of the case, and therefore no order was made. In Collins v. Daley, the defendant was fined 10s., and in Hamble v. Sherlock, the defendant was fined 20s., for assault. Two persons were fined 5s. each, and one was fined 20s., on the prosecution of inspector Oram, for breaches of the by-laws for the regulation of hackney carriages.

WATER POLICE COURT.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE Messrs. Oatley, Charlton, and Raphael.

Two persons were fined for drunkenness. Charles Gibson, apprehended by special constable M'Dowell, for making use of obscene language in Margaret-street, was ordered to pay a penalty of 40s., in default to go to gaol for seven days.

George Moss appeared before the Court in custody, charged with deserting his three illegitimate children at Melbourne, and leaving them without means of support. Defendant asked for a postponement of the case until Monday, in order to give him an opportunity of communicating with the mother of the children. The Bench agreed to the request, and admitted defendant to bail in his own recognisance of £40.

John Boyd, on remand, charged with violently assaulting Joseph Healy, was further remanded for a week.

SUMMONS SHEET.—Joseph Davis was charged with deserting his illegitimate female child, of which Catherine Hill is the mother. The Bench made an order for the payment of 7s. per week for twelve months, together with 6s. 6d. costs, and 10s. 6d. professional costs. One case was dismissed, and in three others there were no parties.

BOROUGH COUNCILS.

REDFERN.—The usual fortnightly meeting of Council was held within the Municipal Chambers, Pitt-street, on Friday, the 20th instant. Present—The Mayor (Mr. Henry Hudson), with Aldermen Williamson, Andrew, Stanley, Allen, Mears, and Farr. The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and confirmed. The chairman of the Finance Committee brought up a report recommending payment of accounts, amounting to £61 3s. 1d., which, on the motion of Aldermen Farr and Mears, was adopted, and payment authorised. The chairman of the Improvement Committee brought up a report dated 13th instant, recommending as follows:—"1. That Mr. William Hamey and Mrs. Elizabeth Blackford be permitted to erect awnings over the footway, opposite their respective premises in Botany Road, on the usual conditions. 2nd. That the footway opposite Mrs. Burtoft's property in James-street be repaired. 3rd. That a gulley trap be fixed at the mouth of the drain on south side of Cleveland-street, between Castlereagh and Pitt streets. 4th. That letters be sent to Mrs. Thomas Wood, and to Mr. John Woods regarding the state of closets at the rear of their premises in Redfern-street." Moved by Alderman Williamson "That this report be adopted." Seconded by Alderman Farr, and carried. Correspondence: 1. Letter from the Treasury, announcing payment of Government endowment into the Joint Stock Bank on the 10th instant. Received. 2. From Mr. Henry Mitchell, drawing attention to the filthy state of the creek, which proceeds from the city, passing alongside of Dowling-street, and through certain premises adjacent thereto, including Magill's Gardens. The effluvium arising from this creek is becoming intolerable, and is highly injurious to the health of the neighbourhood. Alderman Stanley moved,—"That this letter be received." Seconded by Alderman Allen, and carried. 3. From Mr. Thomas Brogan, requesting permission to construct a small platform over the gutter of his premises in Stanley-street. Moved by Alderman Stanley,—"That permission be granted." Seconded by Alderman Farr, and carried. 4. From Alderman Mears, tendering his resignation of office as Alderman for the Surry Hills Ward, in consequence of having determined to remove his residence from Redfern. Alderman Farr moved,—"That this resignation be accepted." Seconded by Alderman Stanley, and carried. Alderman Farr gave notice of motion as follows:—"That this Council make the necessary application to the Australian Gaslight Company relative to their charge per lamp for lighting up the leading streets in this borough." The meeting then terminated.—W. T. WARDROP, Council Clerk.

WATERLOO.—The usual fortnightly meeting of the Council was held on Wednesday, 18th September, at half-past 7 o'clock. Present—The Mayor (Mr. John Faulkes), Aldermen Henderson, Gibbons, Gibson, Molony, Ollive, Cains, and Bartram. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. Alderman Henderson presented a report of the Finance Committee, and moved that it be received. Alderman Gibson seconded the motion. Carried. Alderman Bartram moved,—"That application be invited for a person to do the duties lately performed by the foreman of works." This motion was not seconded, and consequently lapsed. Alderman Bartram moved,—"That notices be printed and posted requesting all persons whose rates are in arrear to pay the same within fourteen days, failing which they will be summoned." Alderman Henderson seconded the motion. Carried. Alderman Bartram moved,—"That this Council agrees to pay an equal amount to that voted by the Alexandria Council for the removal of the new toll-bar, on condition that the 'bus stand is removed south of the old toll-bar." Alderman Cains seconded the motion. Carried. Sundry accounts, amounting to £7 3s. 4d., were passed and ordered to be paid. Council then adjourned. In the report of the proceedings of the meeting held on the 4th September, the following motion should have read thus:—Alderman Bartram moved,—"That the wages of the foreman be paid-up till to-night, viz., £5 8s. 4d. for last fortnight previously." Alderman Gibson seconded the motion, which was negatived.—T. M. SLATTERY, Council Clerk.

MINING NEWS.

GOLD.

LATEST FROM HILL END.—The report in the *Times* of Wednesday is as under:—Hawkins Hill: Shakspere (Matheson's)—Recommenced to strip vein. The claim is now in first-rate working order. Crown Prince and Coxon's: Still sinking, driving, &c. Hermann's: Have made a good beginning. The stone is coming out quickly. Star of Peace: The stone is being got out much quicker than formerly, and shows well. Paxton and Co.'s: Packing and carting to Pullen's. Rampant Lion: Crushing at Vickery's. These will soon be followed by others from Krohmann, Beyers, and Co.'s, some of whose specimens were exhibited in the window of one of the leading Hill End storekeepers on Saturday afternoon last. There were several large pieces, which must have weighed two or three hundredweight, and judging from the various remarks elicited from the crowd of spectators, to the expectations formed by the descriptions given, were fully realised by a close inspection of the stone itself. Earl of Belmore: Sinking shaft now thirty-two feet; the contractors are making good progress considering the ground is hard. Great Britain Amalgamated: Contract just finished, and fresh tenders called for the further sinking of twenty-five feet. Stone looking very well. Golden Sceptre: Shaft down forty-five feet, sinking through dark blue slate. The main vein of the hill is expected to be struck at eighty feet. Marshall's Line—Bald Hill Company: Operations are at present confined to south tunnel, which is being cleaned up and levelled preparatory to laying tramway. The distance driven is 191 feet, the whole of which is securely timbered. A large quantity of sleepers and rails are on the ground, and when these are properly laid, the tunnel will be as good as any on the hill. Union Jack: Started tunnel to drive west from the Old Bald Hill Creek. On this claim a considerable amount of trenching has been done, and some very good specimens turned up. Enterprise: The contract in shaft is now finished, and the only work doing is in the tunnel, which is being vigorously driven in to cut the shaft and drain the ground. This it will accomplish before long, when work can be resumed in shaft, which is at present very wet. In fact, all the workings have had a great trouble with surface water during the winter, the top soil being of a porous nature, allowing the rain to percolate through far more than is pleasant or profitable. Adams and party: Have a prospecting shaft on their ground, about 85 feet deep. W. C. Marshall and party: On this ground there are two shafts, one 32 feet, and the other about 80 feet, wet from surface water. There are two good sized heaps of stone got up (about 30 tons) some of the stone in which looks very well. A main shaft is to be sunk to the west, to strike the vein at a considerable depth. Marshall's Rich Vein G. M. Co.: Started a new working more to the north, the vein in which is as good as any yet got, and showing well with coarse gold. Four or five tons have been got out of the older workings, which are now down about 20 feet, having good foot and hanging walls. The vein in the bottom seems richer and wider than before, and the general prospects of the claim are first-rate. Page and Jeffree: This perpendicular shaft, sunk to cut the vein at a depth, is now 34 feet down. Merrie Heart: Sinking shaft, 56 feet deep. Two shifts at work, and making good progress, considering the rock is hard. Just completed the work of timbering up. Fletcher and party: Sinking underlay shaft, now 27 feet; vein looking very well. Little Wonder: On this ground a straight shaft is being sunk; present depth, 30 feet. Conners and Co.: This party have sufficient stone for a small trial crushing, which will take place shortly.—Queen Bee Line. Pacific G. M. Co.: Sinking shaft, now 72 feet, which is partly on the underlay. The claimholders intend cutting it down straight, and to look for the large vein (Queen Bee vein) which runs a little to the eastward of the shaft. Great Steam Engine Co.: This ground is not at present being worked. Britannia: The tunnel is going to be started again, a contract having been taken to drive 50 feet. Lady of the Lake: A good deal of trenching has been done on this lease, and some very good specimens got out. A shaft also has been sunk a short distance. A promoters' company is being formed to give the ground a thorough trial.—Red Hill: Napoleon: Registered—too much water. Scandinavian: Sinking, the shaft now 237½ feet. After the ground has been sunk another 7 or 8 feet, a cross-cut to the west will be started. Royal Saxon: The western drive has now reached 65 feet, going through changeable ground. Research: Driving west at the depth of 220 feet, length of drive 47 feet. Just cut small leader in the slate, and the main reef is expected very shortly. Locomotive Company: In the east drive opening out south, vein 6 inches wide and more solid. About 5 tons of stone will be crushed in the course of a short time. Sinking will be resumed when the weather becomes more settled, and there is less danger of the water from the old workings. Great Exhibition: Sinking, shaft 290 feet. The ground is becoming softer, and from cross-leaders and other indications the main vein is expected very soon. Never Fail: This shaft is now about 170 feet, and is going through bad working ground, being slate closely intermixed with large and small veins of quartz. The water is also troublesome. Frenchman's: Stoping and sinking at a depth of 135 feet, and have about 40 tons of stone at grass. Niagara: Have just finished crushing 37 tons at Pullen and Co.'s machine, the stone having given something under an ounce per ton. Very good stone has been got out lately, but it has been swamped by the poorer kind, which came up first. Great Amalgamated: Stoping and raising quartz as usual; the whim also going up fast. All Nations: Remains idle. Tenders for main shaft under consideration. Great Western: Contractors getting on well, shaft now 156 feet deep. On Monday last they commenced the work of lengthening shaft, which is to be taken down 9 feet instead of 6 feet long. Tippett's: *Principally engaged* putting in ladders, and altering the centres in whim shaft. Each shaft sinking now 160 feet. Londonderry: Making good progress with shaft, now 101 feet. It has lately been timbered up, and a new windlass fixed. Trust and Try: The contractors are getting on well, and the shaft is now down 100 feet. The timber is still being put in. Morning Star: East shaft following vein, showing well, and keeps improving, present depth 84 feet. The contract in centre shaft is finished, depth 100 feet. We were informed on Tuesday evening that a trial crushing of four tons from the Golden Point claim, Hargraves, gave a yield of 9 ounces.

GREEN VALLEY.—The principal news worth recording concerning this place since my last (says the correspondent of the *Hill End Times*) is the striking of good gold in the Homeward Bound Company's claim, Homeward Bound line of reef. On Monday *really* good gold was come on, stoping out. The reef at this particular place is about eighteen inches wide, and gold is well distributed through the whole of the stone. Nothing like it has been previously got in the Valley, and if the stone continues at all like what it is at present, the next crushing from this claim will be a very satisfactory one, and will give a quietus to a few of the croakers,—a somewhat numerous and very useless class, to be met with in most communities. The Peep-o'-Day are still sinking, the shaft is down about 143 feet, and as depth is attained the reef improves both in thickness and richness. The reef is now about eighteen inches wide, the stone being solid. The gold got, both in the solid stone and the casing, gets coarser the deeper the shaft becomes. I was shown some stone to-day by the manager, well impregnated with gold in the solid, and also saw a nice prospect washed out of the casing. Three shifts are employed at this claim, and a whip is used for raising water and quartz, &c. A good deal of water is met with, but nothing to prevent sinking being rapidly proceeded with. Some specimens were picked up last week on the range at the back of Mr. Cummins's store, and the finder has taken out a lease; several other leases have also been marked out, but whether paid for or not, deponent knoweth not. The following is a *resumé* of operations here at present:—Homeward Bound Line of Reef: Prospecting claim (Mrs. Beard's). Engaged sinking main shaft; also preparing to stope out quartz from old one. Homeward Bound Company: Putting cross drive in at bottom of shaft (146 feet) to east, to cut Mrs. Beard's vein; also stoping out quartz at 70-feet level. Raising stone from stope which looks like five or six ounces, referred to above. Green Valley Company: Still engaged sinking; expect shortly to cut the reef; down about 150 feet. This lease stands well, and has every chance of cutting good gold, as the reef will be cut at a good depth, and in the two adjoining claims good stone has been got. Minerva: Registered for the purpose of forming a company; will shortly resume work I believe. This company have got a shaft down 70 feet, and from a trial crushing of ten tons 1 oz. 5 dwts. to the ton was obtained. The claim stands well, and has given very satisfactory trial crushing, but has been very inadequately worked. Holman's Amalgamated. Contractors will be finished with contract at No. 2 shaft during this week. No. 1 shaft is down over 100 feet, and is shortly expected to cut the reef. Duke of Edinburgh: This company has been engaged putting ladders in and cutting down shaft; both jobs completed and sinking resumed. The late find in the Homeward Bound Company's claim is likely to give an impetus to the whole of this line. Peep-o'-Day Line: Most of the claims on this line have suspended operations for the present, but the promising appearances of the Peep-o'-Day Company's shaft will, doubtless, ere long tell a tale, and work will, in all probability, be shortly renewed with increased vigour. Job's Line: The same remarks which I have made concerning the Peep-o'-Day line apply to this line also. The Green Valley Company's shaft is down about 155 feet, and shortly expect to cut the reef; if a satisfactory result is obtained, this line of reef will soon undergo a change, and work, not idleness, will become the order of the day on the various leases, a consummation most devoutly to be wished for.

The Chambers Creek correspondent of the *Bathurst Free Press*, 25th, says:—The only fresh news this week is the Union Jack coming on good gold. This little claim of one acre, under the old regulations, was floated last week for £4500—a good price for such a small piece of ground. The General Grant is still raising rich stone. The General Moltke is getting richer every day the deeper they go. Allan's company have almost finished their alterations, and will be taking up some of their golden stone next week. The Globe engine is getting together pretty fast and will soon be ready, if not kept back for want of timber. Preparations are being made for the Crown Prince engine. They are making the dam, and have tenders out for bricks and timber for the engine site. Two other engine sites have been taken up, one for Allan's claim and another for the Sir John Moore lease. The latter is the best site, and the easiest got at from all the claims north of the Globe lease. Several of the leases are putting down straight *shafts*, as there is sufficient stone on top now to keep the one engine crushing for six months, and by that time some of the shafts will be bottomed and the reefs proven at a greater depth. There is one going down on the Bismark, one on Dolly Varden, one on Crown Prince, one on Sir John Moore, and one on the Sir John Bull.

At Wattle Flat, Monk's Hills, Nuggetty, occupied by Reiner, Manning, and Landers, in following the lode in their respective claims have struck some good ground, as report says, yielding some 20 oz. to the dish. Eight claims are now on gold on Pennyweight Hill. Moyle and Co., and others, on the old Surface Hill, are raising good stone. The Benedick, Bullock Flat, are also turning out some good specimens as the result of their labour; as well as the two claims south of them. The Caffaratti still holds its own, and the produce from a reef about three feet wide is maintaining its character. On Casey's Hill, Brown and Co., Beath, Smead, and Co., Leslie and Co., and the Caledonian Co., and progressing with favourable results. Middle Creek is looking up, as the prospecting claim which I have previously alluded to, and which is commonly known as the Lord Raglan, has now passed into other hands that will somewhat alter the *modus operandi*, so that instead of two men operating two shifts will be at once employed, and as there are three distinct leads running through the ground they bid fair to hit it. The Queen, situate on the Comet line, and known as No. 4 north, has a shaft down about ten feet, and they have good grounds to suppose that the vein will be cut at forty feet. They have opened out at the north end of their claim, and I can testify, as an eye witness, that it shews well; the proprietors intend to sot in an underlay shaft.—*Bathurst Free Press*, 25th.

The Trunkey Creek correspondent of the *Bathurst Free Press*, 25th, writes:—A contract has been taken to drive the first hundred feet of a tunnel in a lease on the north of the Royal Standard Co.'s tunnel, called the Prince of Orange. This tunnel, together with the Royal Standard, will prove the richness or otherwise of the many reefs that have not as yet been touched on this line. On the top of the hill, immediately at the back of Spink's, and facing Lady Belmore and Bathurst Company's engines, is one of the best-defined reefs in the district; and although it carries gold on the surface, and the stone is of a rich gold-bearing quality, no one until now has been enterprising enough to expend a few pounds in trying it; leases have more than once been taken up on it; but from one cause or another it has not been worked. A large lease has now been taken up, and the owners, I understand, contemplate testing it by a tunnel. The hundredweight of stone sent to Sydney for trial from the Young Australia yielded at the rate of 37 oz. 17 dwts. 20 grs. to the ton. The stone was not picked, as is usually done, but was taken as it was broken down from the reef. With easy ground, and 2 feet thick of stone to work upon, some handsome dividends may be expected by the shareholders. The second lease south of this claim, five acres, has been purchased from the original holders for the sum of £1000. A crushing of twelve yards of stone from the Eldorado, Shelly and party's block claim, last week at the Alma, yielded 14 dwts to the yard. This *reef pays* very handsomely, the ground being soft, no blasting required, and the stone averaging 2 feet 6 inches in thickness. It is situate on Cromie's old line, just above the cricket ground, in front of the town. The Homeward Bound, Walsh and party, are busy raising stone that looks very well. Carter and party are hard at work getting out another crushing. Polle and Bailey, on the same line, have struck splendid gold within the last few days; they estimate it to crush from two to three ounces. Green and party are busy crushing at the Alma machine. The Sydney company intend shortly to start two deep shafts on their ground. They have, I understand, purchased the old American Star lease, and intend to commence operations very soon. The owners of the Star lease, situate on Chard's Hill, and close to the famous Chard's prospecting claim, are floating a company to work the ground; they have issued the prospectus, and are likely soon to have all the shares taken up.

The escort left Braidwood this morning with the following quantities of gold under its charge:—Braidwood, 1154 oz. 1 dwt. 5 grs.; Araluen, 1644 oz. 18 dwts. 6 grs.; Cooma and *Delegate*, 598 oz. 10 dwts. 17 grs.; total, 3397 oz. 10 dwts. 4 grs.—*Monitor*, 24th.

NEW ITALIAN STEAMBOAT SERVICE.—A contract having been recently entered into between the Italian Government and the Peninsular and Oriental Company to conduct a steam mail, passenger, and goods service to and from Venice, Ancona, Brindisi, and Alexandria, in connexion with their existing line between the two last-named ports, the first vessel left Venice on Friday, the 26th July, the Ceylon, Captain Evans, having been selected for the purpose. Captain T. Black, the company's superintendent at Southampton, was sent out to represent the company and make all the necessary arrangements. The opening of the new line was made the occasion of a series of festivities at Venice, and the "Queen of the Adriatic" appeared resolved to resume somewhat of her former state of commercial activity and life. The Ceylon was thrown open to all comers on Wednesday, the 24th, and was visited by 4000 or 5000 people during the day, the trim appearance of the noble vessel being universally admired. In the evening Captain Black, Captain Evans, and the officers of the ship, were entertained by the Chamber of Commerce at a grand banquet, presided over by the Syndic of Venice, the vice-chair being occupied by the Vice-President of the Chamber of Commerce, its president being absent through illness. The English guests experienced a very hearty and cordial reception. On the following day Captain Black gave a grand dinner of sixty covers on board the Ceylon, the company including the Syndic of Venice, the Town Council, the representatives of the Chamber of Commerce and of the Provincial Deputation, the First President of the Court of Appeal (Comm. Tecchio), the Prefect, General Mattei, the Swiss and other Consuls, Mr. Delahoute (of the Adriatic Oriental Company), the directors of the National Bank, the commercial companies, and the Post-office, Signor E. Barrera, and representatives of the leading Italian newspapers. Two bands, the civic and the military, played alternately during the proceedings. Captain Black, who spoke in English, said he had met with so much kindness in the reception given him at Venice that he felt as much at home as in his own country. He proposed a toast to the prosperity of Venice, of the Italian nation, and of the King of Italy, which was received with loud applause, the band playing the Italian National Hymn. The Syndic (Dr. Fornoni) proposed, amid great cheering, "The Queen of England," and the band played the English National Anthem. In his remarks the Syndic said he interpreted the desire of all to send an expression of thanks to Mr. Sutherland, of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, to whose earnest and continued exertions was owing the happy success of the negotiations with the Italian Government. The vice-president of the Chamber of Commerce, Cavaliere Palazzi, mentioned that the statistics of 1871 indicated a great progress in the commerce of the city of Venice, and that the first six months of 1872 gave reason to hope for a still greater progress for the current year. The Italian papers give lengthened details of the several proceedings, and *Il Rinnovamento* has the following remarks:—"While we write, the first vessel destined to reanimate the ancient commerce from Venice to the East is furrowing the waters of the Adriatic Sea, having as the destination of her voyage a port of India—Bombay. Before the solemnity and importance of this fact let us silence for a moment all individual opinion, and desist from expressions (perhaps sorrowful) that on the prow of that vessel is found the English flag instead of the national standard. It is certain that the great work of commercial reanimation in our city is well initiated, and this fact it is which all should rejoice at. But it is necessary also to record to-day that long is the road which is still to be run to make of Venice a commercial port which shall be equal to the exigencies of the times. To fill up the lamentable wants, to span or overcome existing difficulties, we again require at once all the activity of Venice; and let us above all do quickly. If those are English who have come among us to guide and conduct our commercial relations, it is precisely because, more than any other nation, the English have comprehended all the truth of the old maxim, that 'time is money.'"—*Times*.

CONTINENTAL NEWS.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT "STELLA."]

PARIS, AUGUST 9.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF FRANCE.

THE man who is now playing so important a part in this country was the son of a baker of Aix en Provence. He came to Paris very young, determined to try his luck as a writer. He was even then "distinguished by the demon of restlessness that seemed to be lodged in his body, and a tongue that wagged incessantly, like a bell." His first literary venture was a prize essay on Vauvenargues; his next was the joint editorship of the *National* newspaper, which was started in 1830 by him, with Auguste Mignet and Armand Carrel. The death of the latter in a duel with M. Emile de Girardin, then chief editor of *La Presse*, increased the notoriety which M. Thiers, as one of the triumvirate at the head of one of the leading dailies of that day, soon began to enjoy. M. de Lomenie, in one of his vivid sketches of the men of that time, says of him that "he attracted curiosity at once by the southern twang of his voice, the smallness of his size, the incomparable vivacity of his speech, the singular fire of his glance, whose effect was heightened by the large spectacles he wore, and also by his singular trick of fidgetting and shrugging his shoulders; all of which peculiarities, taken together, classed him an oddity, and as something out of the common way." On taking command of the *National*, Adolphe Thiers had plunged into art-criticism, making enemies of painters, musicians, and sculptors; he wrote on the drama, and offered to fight all the male actors of the Theatre Français if they *should* not accept his criticisms! His witty, caustic articles in the *Constitutionnel*, with which he was long connected, and in which he wrote on all sorts of subjects and all sorts of people, brought him a heavy crop of quarrels, in almost every case leading to a challenge, which he accepted with an alacrity that seemed to indicate a plethora of animal pluck and spirits demanding an issue beyond the normal exercise of the activities pent up in his small but well knit bodily organization. Besides his "great romance" of "The Consulate and the Empire," which did so much to revive the influence of the Napoleonic tradition, and thus paved the way for the advent of the Second Empire, he wrote the "History of the French Revolution," which electrified France into a paroxysm of admiration, and still further confirmed the reputation he had now firmly established as a writer of brilliant style, and varied if not profound capacity; he made a pedestrian tour in the Pyrenees, then as little known to the outside world as the Turkish Principalities at the present day, and wrote a delightful account of the same; and he was actually meditating a journey round the globe in company with Captain Laplace's scientific expedition, as a preliminary to the writing of a General History of the World, when the accession of the Prince de Polignac to power drew him at once into the vortex of political life. A thorough Voltairian, he was defeated by the priests; while his desire for Constitutional Government, though not beyond that of the most obstinate Conservative of our day, was dreaded and hated by the men who were in power under the restored Monarch of Divine Right. Polignac had not been in power a fortnight when he found his most dangerous adversary in the agile combatant who had got the *National* founded, apparently for the express purpose of thwarting and pulling him down. "The little fellow will be *somebody* some of these days!" said long-headed Talleyrand; and time has confirmed the prediction, as we know. The Royalists of Divine Right tried to ruin the tormenting newspaper with fines, but the public raised subscriptions to pay these fines; and the newspaper became more and more influential with every attempt of the Government to silence it. Every article from the pen of Thiers was read aloud, from day to day, in the Cafés of Paris, and even at the corners of the streets. They became more and more bold and fiery with every new success; and one of these headed—"The King reigns, but does not govern," obtained a vogue without parallel in the annals of newspaper writing. This famous article may even be regarded as historic; for its clear and pithy heading has come to be a proverb in regard to the position of a constitutional monarch. From this time, the pen of Adolphe Thiers was recognised alike by friend and foe as a power in the State, a something to be watched and counted with. His mind being naturally desirous of instruction to a degree which kept his mental faculties in a state of perpetual activity, hardly to be imagined by natures less happily gifted, and the superficiality of his acquirements having become evident to him while writing his great history, he set to work with all his usual fire and energy to add to his stock of special knowledge. He studied political economy under Baron Louis, the art of war under Generals Foy and Jomini, and the practical working of cannon under some of his old friends among the artillery officers at Vincennes, where he was frequently to be seen in the early hours of summer-mornings, loading, priming, and firing the iron monsters for which he has so curious a passion, and studying their practical application in the game of war, which, to his peculiar character of intellect—delighting in combat and stratagem—has all the attractiveness of a game of chess for carpet warriors.

He was now a deputy, as well as a journalist and a writer of books; and he made his presence felt as distinctively in the Legislative Chamber as he had done in the Press. After the fall of the Bourbons, the young champion who had so powerfully contributed to raise the head of the House of Orleans to the throne, was naturally offered a post under the new Government. Having become Under-Secretary at the Finance Office under his friend Baron Louis, Thiers soon made himself the virtual mover of the whole Cabinet, working so zealously among his superiors that they insensibly obeyed his lead. When Baron Louis was succeeded by Laffitte, Thiers managed him as adroitly as he had managed his predecessor; and from this time it may be safely said that Thiers contrived to manage everyone who came in his way. In his younger days he was considered to be uncouth and inelegant in appearance, manner, and speech; but he gradually smoothed away all these marks of the humble training of his childhood, and became the possessor of the easy, polished, and genial exterior which have so long distinguished him, and which by the charm they impart to his conversation and oratory, secure to him for the time being the sympathetic attention of all whom he addresses. He must be admitted, even by those who like him least, to be a very rare and remarkable specimen of the genus homo, a man of most unusual energy, determination, talent, and acquirement; versatile, clever, adroit, to a degree seldom equalled, and capable of sustained effort, and indomitable perseverance beyond almost all other men. But the whole course of his career as a party politician in the ranks of Parliamentary opposition, as Minister under the King he did so much to set up and also to pull down, as the enemy of the Second Empire against which he inflamed through the entire period of its duration, the latent fire of the French people that is always so ready to be kindled into a flame, and now as President of the Provisional Republic, shows him to be entirely deficient in breadth of views, in depth of conviction, in all the qualities that render a man truly great. He opposed railways as something that never could be introduced into France; he chafed incessantly under the influence exercised by "The Iron Duke," which he styled an "Agamemnonate," and was never tired of exciting the anger and resentment of his countrymen against the treaties of 1815, which he represented as the passing triumph of barbarism over civilization personified in the French nation. At one time he was desirous to send French armies to "liberate" the Poles, Italians, and Belgians; not from any affection for those peoples (as he has since abundantly shown), but because he thought that France should always be winning battles somewhere, in order to keep up the military instinct of her people, and the self-confidence of her army. These views having excited the distrust of Foreign Powers, he prudently laid them by out of sight, on becoming Foreign Minister under the Monarchy of July; but he has never ceased to regard France as destined by her peculiar genius to exercise a Protectorate over a circle of dependent peoples. He paved the way for the deplorable war of 1870 by his incessant vauntings of the Second Empire for having "permitted the condensation of Italy and Germany into formidable units, capable of relatively reducing the power of France by the fact of their own development. His tenure of office under Louis Philippe had been an incessant working off of activity. He fortified Paris, reorganised the army, developed and strengthened the *system* of centralization devised by the First Empire, undertook a crusade against his old comrades of the Press, who found that there was much more of militarism than of liberalism in his exercise of power, and against whom he never scrupled to exercise the rigour against which he protested with such indignant eloquence when out of office; of his antiquated notions in regard to commerce and finance, and his thoroughly *bourgeois* predilection for the taxation of the poor and exemption of the rich, it is needless to speak, as every day is giving abundant evidence of his incapacity of learning or forgetting in any field of thought ever entered by him; and it now seems as though, after having appeared to be willing to yield in regard to his favourite fiscal project, he may yet insist on forcing that project on the unwilling Assembly by the threat of a dissolution, which its members well know would unseat the greater number of them. The new arrangements for expediting the payment of the Germans, and the evacuation of the French departments, are in a fair way of realization. They have been accepted by the German Government, and the leading bankers of Europe have agreed to carry out the new loan required for raising the enormous sums which have to be handed over to the Conqueror. Meantime, M. Thiers, whose vanity is never more sensibly gratified than by apparent recognition of his military skill, has just been presented by Count Von Moltke with a magnificently-bound copy of the Report of the German Staff on the war of 1870-71, containing an autograph dedication by the great strategist, couched in the most flattering terms.

THE REPUBLICANS OF FRANCE.

The Republican party is loud in its declarations of the spread of republican predilections here and throughout the country; but we should look in vain for any evidence of the coming in of the simplicity popularly supposed to be an attribute of the Republican *régime*. On the contrary, nothing can be more scandalous than the wealth acquired, no one knows how, by the leaders of the late madness called by the actors of the *incarnate* drama "The Government of the National Defence," and amongst whom no pairs of hands have come out with less of the metaphorical "cleanness" than those of M. Gambetta and his secretary, that worthy couple being generally credited with an absorption of no less than 40 millions of francs, divided equally between the two.

THE LAST FRENCH EXHIBITION.

The Exhibition Committee of 1867 have just finished the winding-up of that magnificent affair, so unjustly decried by the enemies of the Empire, and so often asserted by them to have been a ruinous failure in a pecuniary sense—an assertion completely refuted by the publication of the report of the committee referred to. The sums subscribed by the guarantors have been returned with large interest, and a considerable surplus still remaining in the hands of the committee will probably be devoted to the liberation of the French soil by the Government.

THE VENDOME COLUMN.

Everything is now ready for the reconstruction of the Column of the Place Vendome. Only one section of the bronze band which covered *it* being too much broken to be repaired, and consequently having to be replaced, the monument will be, in the main, the same that was so absurdly destroyed by the Communists. It will be rebuilt exactly as it was originally; the only result of the Communistic outrage to which it has been subjected being a loss to the public purse of the £10,000 that are to be expended in it reconstruction.

THE FRENCH LOAN.

The greatest loan ever yet contracted by any country is to be issued on Sunday next—the operation of receiving applications for stock in the same, being extended over Monday and Tuesday. As the majority of the French people have unwavering confidence in the future of their country, the shares, "fixed at a *minimum* of five francs," and therefore accessible to almost every purse in France are sure to be taken up with enthusiasm; and the probability is that the share of the loan reserved for France will be taken up over and over again by her people. Recent statistics show that there are in France £222,000,000 in gold and silver coin, exclusive of 3200 millions of paper of the Bank of France, and the bank and official reserves which would not be forthcoming in subscriptions to the loan. The new loan is for £140,000,000, a sum far within the possibilities of France herself. If the present oven-like heat should prevail on the three days of subscription, it is tolerably certain that a good many deaths from sunstroke and heat-apoplexy will take place among the *dense* crowds that will gather, from midnight of to-morrow, at the doors of the subscription offices. The Germans appear to be as desirous to take part in the loan which is destined to go into their treasury as are the French themselves; and the probability is that the enormous sum demanded by France will be taken up by Europe several times over.

THE TAX ON RAW MATERIALS.

The tax on raw materials has been voted through the change of front operated by the Left, nearly all of whom, though they had hitherto opposed this return towards the Protection which M. Thiers hopes to bring back (under colour of a compensating duty on manufactured goods), have now voted for the obnoxious impost in the hope of securing the assertion of the Republican claims by the President. The Right voted in the same way from the fear of throwing M. Thiers into the arms of the Left; and both sides of the Assembly concurred in deprecating the dissolution with which M. Thiers has been more or less openly threatening them, in case they proved *refractory*. M. Thiers, however, did not achieve his purpose without some hard fighting, and a vast deal of noise and vituperation and confusion. But the cunning old Protectionist knew his ground, and made good use of his knowledge. He has just given a grand dinner to the notabilities of the Assembly, and appears to be in the highest possible spirits. In spite his pacific declaration, M. Thiers *is* making ready for war with all the diligence of which he is capable, which is saying a good deal. The manufacture of arms of all sorts at St. Etienne—the Sheffield and Birmingham of France—is now extremely active. In June, 1871, the experiments made with barrels of every calibre, cannon, fowling pieces, carbines, pistols, and revolvers amounted to 5824; in the same month this year those experiments amounted to 6787.

EDUCATION IN FRANCE AND GERMANY.

The experiences of the war having shown the great educational superiority of the German over the French soldiers, the necessity of making the education of children obligatory is beginning to be recognised, and is advocated as an element of success in the struggle which everybody here anticipates as both inevitable and desirable. The German Empire contains about 60,000 schools, attended by 6,000,000, which number gives about 150 for every thousand inhabitants. The proportion varies in the different provinces, reaching as high as 175 in some, while in others it is below the average. The Germans, however, are not satisfied with these results, and the friends of education in that country demand that the law on compulsory education should be more rigorously carried out, the number of school buildings increased, and greater care exercised in choosing competent masters.

DEATH OF THE DUC DE GUISE.

The death of the young Duke de Guise has excited a general expression of sympathy through all ranks of French society, and throughout Europe. The Duke D'Aumale, at once the richest, ablest, and most popular member of the House of Orleans, lost his eldest son, the Prince de Condé, a few years since in Australia. Soon after this loss the Duchess d'Aumale also died—her death having, it is thought, been hastened by the grief of that bereavement. The affections of the Duke d'Aumale thus became concentrated on his only surviving child, to whom his vast wealth and his eminent political position would naturally have been bequeathed in due course of time. Like his elder brother, the Duke *de Guise* was possessed of a most amiable disposition and a considerable share of talent, that had been cultivated assiduously with all the stimulation usually applied to the minds of growing boys under the French system of high-pressure education; a system so utterly different from that in vogue across the Channel that French parents, if they have sent a boy to school in England, invariably complain that he *has learned* nothing but gormandising, cricketing, and boating, while English parents usually complain that their children, if sent to school in France, have been injured by insufficiency of food air and exercise, and have paid too dearly, in health and activity, for any progress they may have made in the matter of study. The Duchess D'Aumale was a Neapolitan Bourbon, first cousin to the Duke, and with a natural tendency to consumption. It is tolerably certain that the children born of such parentage could not be of strong constitution; and this fact, combined with the close study to which they were subjected, sufficiently explains the early death of these two young princes. Queen Victoria, King Leopold, and Count De Chambord, telegraphed *messages* of sympathy to the bereaved father; and all the notabilities congregated in Paris attended the sumptuous funeral which marked the premature close of a life so full of the promise of all that this planet has to offer. The mortal remains of the young duke were conveyed by rail to the vaults of the chapel at Dreux (Eure-et-Loir), that had been arranged by Louis Philippe as a burial-place for his family, and which already contained the bodies of the Duke d'Orleans, Madame Adelaide, and others of that House. The coffin was conveyed, at four in the morning, from the Duke d'Aumale's residence, in the Faubourg St. Honoré, to the Western Railway, accompanied by all the members of the family and by several personal friends of the duke.

MR. STANLEY AND DR. LIVINGSTONE.

Mr. Stanley, the spirited correspondent of the *New York Herald*, to whom England owes the discovery of the great African discoverer, lost in the wilds of the great geographical "mystery" he is bent on bringing to light, has been, of course, extensively lionised since his arrival in this city. He is a young man of about twenty-eight, of middle height, firmly built, and of a physique indicative of unusual powers of endurance. His adventures and *escapes*, including his exemption from the fever which seems to attack African travellers as a matter of course, and, above all, his success in the performance of a feat of about the same difficulty as the proverbial "searching for a needle in a bottle of hay," have concurred in making him "the hero of the hour" among the English-speaking part of the community. He has brought back from Africa a large collection of curiosities, maps, sketches, and photographs, illustrative of the vast and almost unknown regions he has traversed. He has also with him a young negro, whom he has made his valet, and who comes in for a share of the interest and curiosity awakened by the daring adventures of his master.

CHRISTINA NILSSON.

The favourite *diva*, Christina Nilsson, has just passed through this city with her husband, M. Rouzeaud, on her wedding tour in Switzerland and Germany. Her wedding in Westminster Abbey, crowded with "the cream of the cream" of London "high life," and the long list of elegant and costly gifts presented to her, on that occasion, by her wealthy and aristocratic *admirers*, are another proof of the growing tendency of the European world to recognise the authenticity of the patents of nobility bestowed by Dame Nature on her favourites. The pretty little barefooted daughter of the Dalecarlian peasant, gaining halfpence by putting stones under the wheels of the carriages that toiled up the steep hill by her father's cottage, could hardly have dreamed, in the humble days of her childhood, that she would have acquired, while still in the time of youth, a world-wide reputation, an immense fortune, and the enjoyment of all the splendour, elegance, and various advantages that fortune brings with it, including "troops of friends" and admirers. Yet so it has turned out in her case; and it is probable that her marriage, if less brilliant in point of rank than that of her rival, Adelina Patti, having been dictated by affection rather than by ambition, will prove to be a proportionally happier one.

ODILLON BARROT.

M. Odillon Barrot will probably be made President of the revived Council of State, that body whose usefulness was so violently denied by the Opposition under the Empire, whose dissolution was so constantly demanded by the Republican minority, and which that minority, now in power, has lost no time in resuscitating, and of getting their men into. Some little amusement has been caused by the reproduction, in the *Figaro*, of an old letter of Odillon Barrot, written in 1846, and reflecting rather severely on M. Thiers, whom M. Barrot has now been assiduously courting, with an eye to a place in the revived Council of State. M. Barrot, however, may fairly plead that "circumstances alter" judgments as well as "cases;" and, at all events, it must be conceded that a man has a right to change his opinions more than once in the course of nearly forty years!

M. THIERS IN RETIREMENT.

M. Thiers, after the wonderful success of his gigantic financial operation, is gone to the favourite bathing-place, Trouville, where he has taking a charming marine villa, and is going to enjoy a fortnight's well-earned relaxation. Just before leaving Versailles, he was talking with a deputy who expatiated considerably on "the terrible dangers with which France is threatened." "France is threatened with just three dangers," replied M. Thiers, "neither more nor less. These dangers are a Monarchical restoration, a return of the Empire, and my death. The first of these dangers is so slight that a very little precaution will suffice to dissipate it; the second is more serious, and will require careful watching; the third is so remote, and so altogether improbable, that there is not the slightest need of taking it into consideration!" Tolerably "prave 'orts" in the mouth of an octogenarian as hard-worked as the President of the Third French Republic, who, most assuredly, fully meant what he said!

The miners of the great coal-basin of the Nord having begun a general strike, and forcing those of their number who are disposed to work to abstain from doing so, coal has at once gone up in price, and the public have been rendered uneasy by the prospect of enhanced prices in a branch of consumption so general and important. M. Thiers, however, with his usual energy, has sent strong detachments of troops into the district of the strike; and has made the War Minister institute military patrols throughout its length and breadth, with a view to paralysing the movement by preventing meetings of the men, by arresting all those who attempt to hinder their comrades from working, and by protecting all who are willing to continue to work. He has sent off two proclamations, which have been posted up in every direction throughout the district, telling the miners that while every man has a right to stop working if he chooses to do so, no man has a right to hinder another man from working; appealing to *their* patriotism to abstain *from* a course of action that would bring discredit and disaster on the country; and assuring them that he will put down every attempt at disorder without the slightest hesitation or delay.

A most sensible method of proceeding; but one against which, had the Empire ventured upon it, M. Thiers and his friends would have stormed with all the fury of their most vituperative eloquence. But "circumstances," as just remarked, "alter cases;" and what was detestable under the label of "the Empire" is natural, necessary, and justifiable when labelled "the Republic."

COUNT DE ROCHEFORT.

The public is scandalized at the detention of Count de Rochefort in France, whilst his wretched dupes are being shot by the score on the blood-stained plain of Satory—the shambles of the present *régime*—or transported by the hundred to New Caledonia. But the man of the *Lanterne* has friends now in power; and he is thus protected from the carrying out of the sentence pronounced against him. On his side, Rochefort is furious at what he considers as betrayal at the hands of his former friends and accomplices, many of whom are now revelling in the enjoyment of the place and power which he so largely contributed to bring within their grasp; and he has just written a violent letter, now going the rounds, in which he denounces "the Republic that allows its veterans to be devoured by rats, and which causes him the additional pang of foreseeing that he will owe his liberation to the Empire!"

INTERNATIONAL POSTAL CONGRESS.

Prince Bismarck, who is believed to have subscribed largely to the French Loan, and who is driving "a roaring trade" in the wooden paper (exhibited at the Great Show of 1867, when he bought up the patent), which he is turning out in enormous *quantities* at the mills he has set up on his estate of Varzin, has now set on foot negotiations for an International Postal Congress, to assemble in Berlin at the end of September. The principal questions to be discussed are:—1. The adoption of a uniform rate for Europe, Russia in Asia, Egypt, Greenland, Canada, and other British possessions in North America. 2. The fixing of the price of letters at 2d. (English) *for* half an ounce, and double when not prepaid. 3. Letters carried for a long distance by sea to pay another 2d. 4. Registered letters to pay an additional 2d.

THE PROTECTIVE POLICY OF FRANCE.

The Assembly, vanquished by the immovable pertinacity of M. Thiers, has voted the obnoxious tax on raw materials which it flattered itself a fortnight ago that M. Thiers had determined to give up, but which he has cunningly made it accept, by the tacit threat of a dissolution, should that body persist in its refusal to vote this first step on the road to a re-establishment of the protective policy, whose overthrow, by the Emperor Napoleon, has done so much to make France rich. The Assembly has also voted the bill *for* making the manufacture of chemical matches a Government monopoly, seeing that the duties twice imposed on this article, while serving as a pretext for retailing them at twice its former price, have scarcely brought an additional sou into the public exchequer. It is found to be almost impossible to collect the tax, and so the Government is about to take the *entire* matchmaking business into *its own* hands. Statistics show that each inhabitant of France uses, on an average, three matches a day; which, for thirty-six millions of inhabitants, gives, in round numbers, forty milliards of matches consumed annually. The Government expects to sell this quantity for thirty millions of francs; of which sum, one-half will be clear profit. It will have to expropriate the 600 existing *manufactories*, at a cost of twenty millions. The arrangement is expected to result in the sale of matches at their former prices, while furnishing the Government with a profit for which it is eager.

A SILVER WEDDING.

Prince Bismarck's celebration of his silver wedding seems to have taken place in the presence of but a small number of relatives and old friends; but every minute of the day brought him some testimony of the interest, honour, and gratitude with which the day was being remembered through all Germany, and even beyond the frontiers of the country he has done so much to place in its present position of strength and prosperity. One hundred and ninety-two telegrams, and a still greater number of written congratulations poured in upon him during the day and the following night. Among these were messages from the Emperor, Empress, Crown Prince and Princess, and other members of the Imperial Family; from the King of Bavaria, from statesmen and generals, scholars and artists, corporations and societies, from high and low, old and young, known and unknown. Gifts and poems came also in abundance. In the forenoon the Prince and his family attended the church on his estate, and after the service the great minister and his wife received the felicitations of the pastors and officers of the Church and of the congregation of dependents and neighbours, under the old linden trees of the estate which the "Chancellor of the Empire" is making a model of scientific husbandry and industrial enterprise.

THE MEETING OF THE EMPERORS OF GERMANY, AUSTRIA, AND RUSSIA.

Much speculation has naturally been excited, both here and elsewhere, by the meeting between the Emperors of Germany, Austria, and Russia, which is to take place in Berlin next month. The French people have been strenuously petting the idea that the jealousy of Russia against Germany would give them the former country for an ally in the war to which, whatever fibs M. Thiers may think proper to utter on the subject, they hope to recommence some day or other; and the fact that Czar Alexander is not only going to join his brother potentates in an intimate confabulation in the capital of the newly constituted German Empire, but will bring with him his son and heir, and that both will be the guests of Kaiser William, has greatly damped the ardour of those hopes of alliance and revenge on which the average French mind is fixed with a pertinacity which we may reasonably hope to see relaxed in proportion as the carrying out of the project is delayed by circumstances. The Emperor of Austria also seems to wish to prove, by his acceptance of his uncle's hospitality, that the new arrangements which gave Germany so important a place in Europe are frankly accepted by the Austrian Government.

The time has gone by when the private sentiments of sovereigns could impose on Europe a system of tyrannous reaction, condemned by the tendencies of the popular sympathies. The Emperor of Austria has shown himself an apt scholar in the school of adversity, and his administration, which is already more liberal than that of France, is becoming more liberal day by day. The Emperor of Russia has proved, by his emancipation of the serfs throughout his immense dominions, that he has broken with the tyrannous policy of the past.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MUNICH.

The "Jubilee," which has been got up by Dr. Dollinger in celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of the University of Munich, has been a brilliant affair in its way, occupying several days, and attended by representatives of all the German Universities, those of Holland, Sweden, Livonia (Dorpat), and England. Professor Max Müller, of Oxford, represented that old foundation, much revered and honoured in Germany, as a noble model of that sort of institution. King Louis, to mark his sympathy with the University and its professors, has signalized the occasion by founding a new scholarship of 1000 florins, and by bestowing to the crown of the little country which has tied up its royal succession by the unwritten prescriptions of the Salic law, while the two great empires of modern days consider an Elizabeth, a Catherine, a Victoria to be "good enough" *for the wearing* of the diadem which symbolises the unity of their respective dominions until the triumph of Communism shall have reduced that unity to a temporary federation of independent townships.

THE FASHIONS.

The variable weather of the present summer has not been altogether favourable to the flights of fancy of Worth and his feminine rivals; for, when we are doomed to alternate, rapidly, between the 60th and 99th degree of the scale of Fahrenheit, it is difficult to say one day what the fairer half of creation will be wearing the next. It may, however, be remarked, that soft greys are taking the place of the shades of sand colour that were so greatly in vogue a couple of months ago; that white muslin is now the rage; that the mixture of black with pale colours is now being superseded by the introduction of some warm shade of brown or maroon; that laces of all kinds, but especially the strong new kinds, like Maltese or Cluny, in thread or worsted, of the colour of the dress, are the trimming of the moment. White muslin dresses, with *polonaise* of the same, the latter being composed of alternate bands of muslin lace, are the most *distinguées* toilettes of the present season. Valenciennes and Cluny, or the beautiful imitations of these, are the most in vogue for this purpose. The bands of lace insertion are sewn on to the muslin, and the latter is then cut out, leaving the lace in all its transparence. The whole *polonaise*, body, sleeves, and tunic, are composed of this mixture, edged with a handsome lace of the same pattern, and trimmed with loops and sash of some bright-coloured riband. The bow is now replaced by a bunch of flat loops; and the sash, of very broad riband, with long ends, is fastened behind.

Hats and bonnets are mostly of white chip or black lace. The former are usually trimmed in front; the latter have a long spray of flowers dangling over the middle of the wearer's back. Both are so small and so much alike that they are mainly distinguishable by the standing up in front, or the falling down behind, of their ornamental adjuncts. Veils are universal, but do not fall below the chin. The plain coat-sleeve, it should have been remarked above, is reasserting itself, dethroning the modified pagoda form described in a recent letter, and which, though pretty, has the inconvenience of getting into the gravy, and otherwise being "in the way." Summer gloves, for the country, are all made with gauntlets, to keep the wrists from the sun; and parasols are of dust-coloured foulard, lined with white, green, or dark blue taffeta.

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MINERAL LEASES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—Attention has been called in your columns to the demand now being made at the Treasury for a second year's rent for land selected under the 22nd clause of the Crown Lands Occupation Act, on lease for mineral purposes, notwithstanding that the leases have not been granted, or even authorised, by the Government, and that it is, in fact, quite patent that not more than one out of probably every three applications can be complied with. I have been repeatedly asked the question whether such second payments are in the circumstances legally due, and have invariably replied in the negative; and I confess to being somewhat surprised to find myself at variance with authority in this view. I am not the less clear that the demand for a second payment of rent in such cases is, as your correspondent "Stroke Oar" and others have pointed out, inequitable and unbusinesslike; and I do not think that it is warranted by the Act or by the regulations.

The clause in the Act authorises the granting of *leases* with various detailed conditions—one of which enables the holder of an authority to select to take possession of the lot selected, and hold it for the period mentioned in the authority; and another sets forth that the first payment of rent shall be made on application for the authority, and thereafter within the month of September for each ensuing year—the *lease* in all cases ending on 31st December. Other conditions impose obligations on the *lessees*, to be fulfilled within certain periods of the *lease*.

The regulations are nearly a transcript of the Act, with some provisions as to the mode of selection, &c.

I am unable to discover any provision imposing the necessity for continuous payment of rent upon persons who are not *lessees*; and if it be said that it appears to have been assumed that the holding would be continuous, this certainly implies that the right to the lease should be definitely settled during currency of the authority.

Without imputing blame to any department of the Government, it must still be admitted that the delay in the settlement of the claims is chargeable to the Government, and not to the applicants who have paid their money for the authorities to select and duly reported their selections. It rests with the Government to confirm the selections or disallow them; but assuredly so long as it withholds that essential element in any lease, the consent of the landlord, it is not warranted in imposing upon the selecters the fiction of the currency of the lease for the mere purpose of taking rent, as is well-known, in many cases, if not most cases, from several persons for the same land.

It is, I believe, a recognized principle in the interpretation of contracts between the Crown and a subject, that in case of ambiguity the construction must be in favour of the subject. In all contracts there must be mutuality. But principles the very opposite of these seemed to be relied upon in the present matter—a demand for rent being made when it is at the very least open to question whether the law authorises it: and parties being asked to pay rent as tenants while the recognition of their tenancy for any other purpose is withheld.

It is not contended that a lease made by this Act should actually be issued. Other clauses give to a promise, engagement, or contract from an authorised officer the effect of a lease; but in the absence of either lease or promise, the holder would, after expiry of his authority to select, be powerless to maintain any rights of tenancy; in fact, the position will arise where there are conflicting claims, that all but one must be dispossessed.

The only reasonable way of dealing with the matter is, in my belief, quite consistent with the spirit and letter of the law, namely, that the first payment should cease the first twelve months from the date of the authority; and that there should be no further payment pending approval of the applications.

A. O. MORIARTY.

A STEP TO THE BROTHERHOOD OF PROTESTANT CHURCHES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—In your last report from home, the Queen's speech contains a congratulation on the consummated amendment of the Act of Uniformity. This gives the clergymen of the Church of England the right to lecture or preach without having previously read the Common Prayers.

This may appear a very slight relaxation, but it really takes away the only remaining pretence of law which seemed to interfere with the liberty of a clergyman of the Episcopal Church to preach in the church of any other body of Christians.

In December, 1871, after due notice, I asked in Synod the question "Whether there was any law to prohibit a presbyter from preaching in the pulpit of another denomination in his parish."

To which the Very Rev. the President replied:—"There might not be any express law to deal with this matter. As he had not time to examine into this question, he did not feel himself authorised to speak definitely. He was, however, of opinion that, if this matter had been considered irregular in one of the English dioceses, it would be equally irregular in this colony."

This reply was official, and such official replies are supposed to be given under the advice of the Chancellor, who sat close to the President. Nevertheless, Mr. Chancellor Gordon, in the next issue of "The Australian Churchman," writes:—"In the opinion of the President (as given in Synod), it would be irregular for a clergyman in this diocese, in the holy order of Presbyter, to preach in the pulpit of another denomination of Protestants in his parish."

After having thus completely misstated the answer of the President, he proceeds to argue for his own opinion from the 71st Canon, which forbids a clergyman to preach in *private houses*, unless the inhabitants are sick, or have some other solid reason, so that they may not disuse attendance at their parish church. But as nobody but the Chancellor himself could be brought to see how such an irrelevant canon applied, he finally intrenched himself behind the section of the Act of Uniformity, which orders one to read the prayers of the Church before preaching, and which he took for granted could not be done in a non-episcopal assembly.

This last obstruction is now swept away, and there remains absolutely nothing to forbid our preaching where we like.

What still exists to hinder other ministers from preaching in *our* pulpits is still the State, not the Church. Not only the Act of Uniformity, but even an Act of the Council of New South Wales, commonly called the Church Act; and this Act the Provincial Synod, after having condemned by a large majority, has had the stupidity to leave unamended for three years longer.

Reforms, alas! march but slowly in ecclesiastical bodies.

Yours most faithfully,
ZACHARY BARRY, LL.D.

THE SUPREME COURT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—I have a grievance to make known, and I would ask the use of your columns as a means of effecting my object, for I am convinced that the matter only requires to have attention called to it to ensure its remedy. I am a junior member of the New South Wales Bar, and as such recognise the necessity of attendance in the Supreme Court during the trial of *Nisi Prius* cases and the argument of demurrers, points reserved, and new trial motions *in banco*, in order to gain a practical experience of the method of conducting these proceedings—an experience to be acquired only from personal observation and study of the actual proceedings themselves. I have, with others, frequently attended at the Court with the object of gaining this experience, and have found it impossible, from the want of accommodation and the continuous disturbance, to remain there. The only provision made for the Bar is one table, at times insufficient to accommodate even the counsel employed at the case under the consideration of the Court; behind this table are a number of benches or pews used promiscuously by the unemployed public, examined witnesses, and unengaged counsel. These benches are sufficient for the purposes of the Bar desiring to attend the Court if one or more of them were furnished with writing materials, or even ink alone, and set apart for the exclusive use of the Bar. At the present time it is impossible to sit for five minutes without being disturbed by some one leaving his seat and asking those near to allow him to pass. The accommodation asked for could be granted without inconvenience to any person, as the Court is seldom full, and the gallery invariably empty.

Hoping those having the power will attend to and remedy this inconvenience, which indirectly affects a large portion of the community,

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,
BRIEFLESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—In the report of the Water Police Court of Wednesday, in your valuable paper, I am described as Julius Hamburger, *alias* Adolphe Hamburger. I beg to inform you that I never did go under the latter name, although as good a name as my own.

Your obedient servant,
JULIUS HAMBURGER.

375, George-street, September 26.

THE BREED OF HORSES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—Following upon the valuable suggestions lately made in your journal under the headings "Land"—"Horse Racing"—that "the rules of the Jockey Club should be directed to the encouragement of horses of great endurance and bottom as well as speed, &c.," it will be gratifying to have it more generally known than it appears to be, that among the projects of the promoters of improved horse-breeding, the recommendation so forcibly placed before the Jockey Club has been anticipated by the propositions contained in the contemplated horse-tax.

The Queen's Plate Race is that which especially is a test of the combined qualities which are so important to perpetuate.

In point of numbers, the field of horses which compete for the Queen's Plate at Randwick rarely equals the number to be found in shorter races, but with more valuable prizes. The new idea is that the Queen's Plate in Sydney should be made the especial prize, surpassing in value any stakes run for in the colonies, that it should really in itself be an incentive to breed horses of the right sort with the special object of contending for so rich a prize. It is proposed to give £2000 to the first horse, £300 for the second, and £200 for the third in race. These valuable stakes can be obtained without being a burden upon any person who will not have the opportunity in sharing in the prospect of the advantages.

If this scheme be carried out, as it is likely to be, there will be a gigantic change ere long, and there will be no reason to deplore the want of such horses as existed in the "good old times." It will also mark the efforts of this colony to avail itself, as said in effect by Sir Hercules Robinson, of our possessing a climate and soil unsurpassed in the world for the production of first-class horses.

I might add that in the horse-tax abundant provision is made to help equally other good breeds of horses besides racehorses.

I am, Sir, yours truly,
SELIM.

September 25.

STONE DEAD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—An article headed as above, in your issue of the 23rd, respecting the mortal remains of Mazzini being intrusted to Professor Sorini, who has undertaken the complete petrification of them within eight months—this in Sicily is a common practice. I was some years since a resident of Palermo, and about nine miles from the city is the celebrated priory, where can be seen numbers of bodies which have been so preserved, and look so like-life that people visiting it are quite astonished at the sight.

The catacombs are cut out of the solid rock. Entering by a flight of stone steps, the bodies are to be seen in glass cases, with their name and late address attached. They are all clothed as in life, and some even in their bridal dress. I was shown some bodies undergoing the process of embalmment, in a large chamber, which was heated to about 70°, and a strong chemical smell pervaded the same. The bodies remain about twelve days in this chamber, and when the whole process is completed there is the appearance of life.

ONE WHO HAS SEEN IT.

THE WATERLOO BRIDGE MYSTERY EXPLODED.

(From the Weekly Dispatch.)

A STATEMENT having appeared in an Indian paper which has just reached England to the effect that a soldier at Lucknow had told the authorities at the military prison there that he was the person who, towards the end of 1857, placed on Waterloo Bridge the carpet bag which gave rise to what was termed "The Waterloo Bridge Mystery," the following letter is published by a contemporary from "An Old London Sub-editor," which explains the whole "mystery." He says:—Sitting in the sub-editorial chair in an office in the Strand, on the night of the 9th October—not November—1857, a well-known "liner" rushed in, and in an ecstacy of delight exclaimed, "I have got something stunning for you to-night." As things of interest were rather dull, I told him I was rejoiced to hear the good news. He then produced a sheaf of flimsy copy, all cut and dried, purporting to be a full report of what was afterwards designated "The Waterloo Bridge Mystery." The passage of a man with the carpet bag over Waterloo Bridge; the finding of the bag by the lads rowing in a boat on the Thames; the conveyance of the bag to Bow-street police-station; the description of the human remains and the clothes found in the bag; remarkable disappearances of friends and relations; startling rumours and grave deductions were all woven together with the cunning that distinguishes the London "liner." I knew this reporter: I knew he was in low water at the time of his visit; I knew he was a manufacturer of what he technically called "the 'orrible;" I knew that from the time the bag was stated to have been found, and the time he brought me (if my memory serves me right) from one column and a half to two columns of copy, it was impossible to produce such a quantity; and I at once came to the conclusion that the story had been cooked up for the newspaper market. Still, the "liner" shook my credulity by declaring that the story was true as gospel, and without one word of exaggeration. And so the "Waterloo Bridge Mystery" appeared next morning in our paper and in all the other London papers from the pen of the same "liner." I still had my doubts of the authenticity of the story told by the "liner," and these doubts were very much strengthened when certain hints reached my ears to the effect that police, newspapers, and public had all been very cleverly done. Here is my version of the story; and I may say that the author of the "mystery" and his companions—there were three in all—when pointedly asked by me if the "mystery" was real or concocted, always evaded a direct answer to the question. The "liner" who brought me the copy had chambers in an inn now demolished to make way for the new law courts. These chambers were in close proximity to the rear of an hospital. A brother "liner" was aquainted with one of the officials of this hospital. From this official a bag full of human remains and some human blood were procured from the dissecting-room, and carried to the liner's chambers in the inn. (I am aware that Professor Taylor tried to upset the hypothesis that the whole affair was a medical student's joke by asserting that the remains had not been dissected or used for the purpose of anatomy.) A suit of clothes was then got, these were cut about with a knife and smeared here and there with blood. After a full description of everything had been taken by the two "liners," the human remains and bloody clothes were placed in the bag. This was the transaction of one night. Early next morning the "liners" set to work, and, taking the American papers as their model, wrote up a long account of what they said they had good reason to fear was a barbarous and cruel murder, entering into a full description of the mysterious contents of the bag which was afterwards found on the stonework at the base of one of the pillars of Waterloo Bridge. This report was duplicated, and left ready addressed for the morning papers. This was the work of a day. Night crept on, and the question of depositing the bag in some outlandish yet conspicuous place, where it could be easily found, arose. An old man, who had seen better days, and acted as carrier for the two "liners," was let into the secret. This old man disguised himself as a female, and, with the bag in his hand, in the darkness of night, made for Waterloo Bridge, one of the least frequented bridges over the Thames, from the fact that a toll is demanded of every passenger. Tying a rope to the bag, he carefully swung it over the bridge, and let it gently drop on the shelving masonry at the foot of one of the pillars. He then moved on a little and watched; but no one appearing, he went home, and came again early in the morning. After waiting a while, he saw a boat being rowed towards the pillar of the bridge, the bag taken into the boat, and the boat again propelled towards the shore. He immediately set off for the inn, and informed the anxious "liners" how well their plans had so far succeeded. One set off to the river side, the other to Bow-street police-station. The river side "liner" having seen the bag safely in the custody of the police, waited till it was examined, and then sent a short paragraph, mentioning the finding of the bag and what it contained, to an evening newspaper. This paragraph, which was intended as a decoy-duck to the managers of the morning papers, appeared in the second edition. By this time the Bow-street police were on the scent, the terrible discovery was in the hands of the officers of the law, and the "liner's" triumph was complete. The "liner" having set the mystery ball a-rolling, the police and that numerous class of persons in large cities with "missing friends" did the rest. The liner-in-chief, having made assurance doubly sure by looking in at Bow-street on his way to the inn, came round to my office with his already prepared bundle of copy, having previously started off his old copy-bearer to the other morning papers with duplicates. From day to day the awful mystery was elaborated by my friend the "liner," for, with the true instinct of his class, he reserved a few tit-bits of description for daily use over a full week. The three persons immediately concerned in concocting a plot and fabricating a story which spread the utmost alarm all over the country are now dead, and I believe died in possession of their secret. I am certain that, after a short while, the police found out that they had been duped, although they still laboured on in the work of discovery; for "the gentlemen of the force" cannot—must not—admit that they have been the victims of a daring imposition. At all events, this I know, the Scotland Yard authorities suffered the matter to gradually die out.

AGASSIZ'S GLACIAL DISCOVERIES.

(From the New York World.)

A VERY interesting letter of Professor Agassiz to Professor Benjamin Pierce, Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey, gives a succinct account of his observations of the geological phenomena of the southern portion of the South American continent. The chief of the Hassler Expedition has turned his previous experience in the Alps to good account. It could hardly be expected that in a "flying visit." Agassiz could have made measurements and descended into the details of glacier motion and magnitude, as did Forbes and himself in their studies of the Alpine glaciers. But though the Professor had not been able to make *any* observations bearing upon the rate of motion or the size and extent of the South American glaciers, he has succeeded in adding many *new* facts to our previous knowledge.

Agassiz followed the east line around from Montevideo, on the Atlantic, to Glacier Bay, on the Pacific coast. He has carefully examined the ground previously gone over by Darwin and other celebrated travellers. He has found traces everywhere—in the "erratic" pebbles and boulders found on islands as well as the mainland, in the *roches moutonnees*, in the polished hillsides and the moraines as well as the glaciers even now existing—that ice action has been a very prominent factor in the moulding and fashioning of the surface of this portion of the world. Indeed, Professor Agassiz is prepared to go further. He claims, that, as fire and water are now universally acknowledged as the great agents in the creation of the world as we know it, so at no distant period will ice be added to the number. Very much of the denudation usually attributed *to* meteorological agents and to submarine iceberg-planing, the Professor confidently claims for ice spread over the surface of the land. We are inclined to accept this view. We think too much has been said about Plutonic and Neptunian action, and too little attention has been paid to the other great agents which have aided them in their task.

Agassiz is well aware that this view will not pass unchallenged, and he therefore proceeds to make it as secure as possible. He draws a distinction between glaciers, however ancient and however large, and a coating of ice which he is positive covered the greater portion of the earth's surface—the equatorial limits are not yet settled—during what is vaguely known as the "glacial epoch." He rejects with some heat the view held in many quarters that all the phenomena of the drift period, upon which the supporters of the glacial period more especially rely, can be explained by a supposed enlargement of the ordinary glaciers. Agassiz shows that while the glaciers of the South American continent, both ancient and modern, have acted and still act in all directions, the action of the ice in the glacial epoch trended from the south northward. This is one of the most important discoveries made during the expedition, and in describing the observations on which this inference rests the Professor corrects some of Darwin's statements, though he eulogized that traveller as having been almost alone in carefully observing the phenomena.

The Professor calls the attention of Professor Pierce to the complete fulfilment of his prophecy as to the finding of "drift," and adds his belief that when the southern portion of Africa and Australia are examined as clear indications of an extensive glacial period will be found there as have been formerly discovered in Europe, and are now known to exist in South America as the result of Agassiz's labours. In this connection, he says, he finds no reason to believe that Adhemar's notion on the complimentary character of glacial phenomena—that is, that while one hemisphere was enjoying a temperate climate, the other was buried under a thick mantle of ice—has any foundation in fact. This ingenious mode of connecting astronomical and geological phenomena may be considered as a brilliant scientific vagary.

There is one point on which Agassiz grows eloquent. He compares the Swiss glaciers with those of South America in the neighbourhood of the Straits of Magellan, and finds them and their effects very similar. The polished hills, the *rouches moutonnees*, the moraines, and the rest of the scenery forcibly reminded him of his native country. The Professor does not give us much information on his dredging operations, but he is constantly adding to his collections. He made a discovery of a salt lake more than 100 feet above the level of the sea—a clear proof of the same species as those on the shore. He obtained specimens of both.

EMBARKATION OF MORMONS FROM LIVERPOOL.

(From the Liverpool Albion.)

I CONFESS that when I went on board the Manhattan, in order to witness the departure of about two hundred Mormons from this port to the Salt Lake City, I did so with some misgivings lest in my eagerness for information I might address myself to some lady not belonging to that fraternity, and by so doing bring down her honest wrath upon my head. In the first place I should explain that the Manhattan is one of the fine screw steamships which ply between Liverpool and New York in connection with the Guion line, and that this company has enjoyed the privilege of conveying Mormons across the Atlantic for some years past. The passenger list on Wednesday showed a total of about 600 persons, consisting in the main of Germans, Swiss, Danes, Norwegians, Scotch, Irish, English, and Welsh. The Utah party consisted of 45 adults and 30 "halves," or children, belonging to what is called the "Swiss and German Mission"; and 89 adults and 32 children of English, Scotch, or Welsh descent. There were also about 7 or 8 infants in arms. All the party had paid their own way, I was told by an Elder; for although the brethren in the Utah Territory were very desirous of assisting the deserving poor to join them, yet they had recently spent so much in the construction of railways and in "feeing lawyers" that money was not too plentiful, even in the Salt Lake City. Added to which, there was the further drawback caused by damage done to the crops by grasshoppers during the last four years.

The last of the steerage passengers were shipped by about 11 o'clock, and then commenced the process of passing the doctor. Having penned them together indiscriminately upon the poop-deck, a rope was drawn across it, and they were then permitted to "duck under" in small detachments and pass below to where the doctor and the Government officer were standing. The doctor's examination appeared to be a very cursory, though no doubt it was a sufficient one under the circumstances. But what a motley group that was upon the poop deck. Attired in all kinds of apparel—some of it clean, and some most wretchedly dirty—were individuals of almost every age, from the infant in arms to the octogenarian, while their tongues constituted a perfect Babel. Still it was not difficult to trace out their nationality. Most of the Dutch had on their wooden clogs; the Danes were distinguishable by their leather belts and fur caps; blue blouses and a slouching heavy walk betrayed the German beyond a doubt; and as to the Welsh, why it is only necessary to say that they spoke the language. Among those sallow complexions what a pleasing contrast was afforded by a fresh-looking English damsel, with neat little hat and feather, and a chignon that possibly may yet be destined to create some commotion and envy among the "merrie" wives of Utah! Another of the English women had provided herself with a concertina, with which to "while the happy hours away." As usual, too, one or two of the passengers had mislaid or lost their passes, and the usual amount of crying ensued at the fear of being left behind. In each case, however, the difficulty was got over by a reference to the passenger list.

As the party went below to arrange their berths, I took the opportunity of making some inquiries respecting their prospects and object. The present population of Utah, I was informed, numbered about 100,000; but that number is being rapidly increased by emigration from different parts of the world. "What was the chief object of the voyagers in going out there?" Well, most of them were going out to join either friends or relatives, and in addition they hoped to obtain a better livelihood there; but the great object was to fulfil the Scriptural injunction, "Gather together my people." "We may be opposed and persecuted (said one of the missionaries to whom I spoke on the subject), but depend upon it, sir, the great end will be consummated." Was the Mormon Territory a fine one? "Oh, yes. It was one of the loveliest spots on the face of the earth." On inquiry about the women of Salt Lake City, I fancied there was some reluctance in replying. No doubt there was a preponderance of the female sex there, but then it was the same in all countries. It was the same in England. "Now, how many wives (said I) do you really think President Brigham Young possesses?" I scarcely expected an answer to the question; but it was given, and apparently with candour. He (my informant) had been told, when visiting Salt Lake City, that the President had only four wives; but that was all moonshine. His own impression was that he had—say twelve. Any man in the territory (he added) was permitted to marry as many wives as he wished, provided he was an industrious man, and conformed to the Patriarchal rules and orders, but not without.

The Saints, it should be stated, were kindly provided with a separate compartment 'tween-ships, and it was interesting to observe how quickly the Swiss and Germans congregated together apart from their British brethren and sisters, and awaited their dinner. Of course, in their conversations, the Saints addressed each other as "Brother." They recognise no "Mister;" though in some cases they do accost one another by the Christian names, and it was evident on Wednesday that there were a great many Brighams among them. They were all in the very best of spirits. Whether this was due to religious zeal, or to the fact that they were most of them looking forward to happy meetings with friends in Utah, I cannot say; but I observed not a single gloomy countenance, or a single tear, until the moment when the tug left the side of the vessel. Three young women were then standing on the bridge, waving their handkerchiefs; and as we moved off I just observed one of them give vent to one minute's silent grief.

The cabin passengers were of course not conveyed aboard until within a very short time before the vessel started. The party, on their arrival at New York, will be met by the Mormon agent of that city, and a special train will convey them to Ogden, a distance of about 3000 miles.

THE NEXT PAPAL ELECTION.

(From the Nord Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, Berlin, June 21.)

FOR all countries, in which the Roman Catholic Church is recognised, as in Germany, or tolerated, as in Great Britain, the attitude of the Pope is of so deep importance that the consequences of a change in the occupant of the Papal chair cannot be too maturely considered. Different as the measure of the rights exercised by the head of the Roman Catholic Church is in the various states and empires, the sum of these rights is everywhere considerable. To no Government, which has Catholic subjects, can it be a matter of indifference who is Pope. Accordingly, it has long since been recognised that the rulers under whose sceptre members of the Romish Church live, have a great and immediate interest in a Papal election, both in the person to be elected and especially in having the election surrounded by all such formal and material securities as may render it possible for the Governments to acknowledge it to be a valid and indubitable election for themselves and for the portion of the Catholic Church in their States. So it has long been considered clear that Governments, which have Catholic subjects, are bound to consider conscientiously whether they can recognise the election, before they grant the exercise of his privileges to the newly-elected Pope, who is called upon to exercise in their States very extensive rights over their subjects—rights bordering upon sovereignty. A Pope whom the whole or the majority of the European States should, from formal or material reasons, think themselves obliged to refuse to recognise, is as inconceivable as it is that a bishop should exercise rights in any country without being recognised by the Government of the country.

The interest in the election of a Pope, and in the rights of the Governments with respect to it, has, in the course of time and in consequence of an essential change in the order of things, experienced an increase, which is not to be mistaken. This change concerns the position of the Episcopate in the Roman Catholic Church. The old independence of the Bishops, which kept the influence of the Papacy within fixed bounds, and submitted to a central power only with a view to the maintenance of the essentially federal unity of the Church, had this effect, that where the bishops were subjects of temporal rulers the Governments seldom came into contact with the Pope in ecclesiastical matters. The old independence of the Episcopate is broken. The Concordats concluded at the beginning of the present century produced more direct, and in a certain measure, more intimate relations between the Governments and the Pope. The Vatican Council, whose decisions, not only on the infallibility, but on the general jurisdiction of the Pope, sealed the subjection and dependence of the Episcopate in the sense of the perfected Papal system, fundamentally changed the position of the Pope with regard to the Governments. By force of the resolutions of the Council, the Pope is in a position to take the Episcopal rights from the Bishop in each single diocese, and to put his own authority in the place of the Bishop's authority. The diocesan authority is swallowed up by the central authority of the Church; the Pope has become the universal Bishop, and it depends upon his pleasure alone whether he will in practice act towards the Governments in every case as owner of the rights which, according to the now prevailing principle, are his and are improperly administered by the Bishop *jure proprio*, but are really exercised by him as one in *partem sollicitudinis Ejus vocatus*. The Bishops are mere tools of the Pope; they are officers responsible to him. For the Governments they have consequently become the officers of a foreign Sovereign, and of one whose power by virtue of the dogma of infallibility, bears in it the character of complete absolutism.

Before the Governments grant such a position to a newly-elected Pope—before they allow him to exercise such rights over their subjects, they will be obliged to inquire whether the election and the person offer the securities which they are entitled and bound to demand against the misuse of such absolute powers.

ENGLISH EXPERIMENTS WITH MINERAL MANURES.

PROFESSOR Voelcker reports to the Royal Agricultural Society of England the results of experiments with various mineral manures on clover and other grasses during the years 1867 and 1868, being in continuation of similar experiments in former years. He prefaces these statements with comments on the rapid progress which agricultural chemistry has made of late years, and on the better knowledge which has been obtained through the means thus afforded, respecting the conditions of various soils, and the adaptability of different manures to them. He remarks especially that the conditions under which ammonia, lime, or phosphates act beneficially on vegetation are far better understood than those under which nitrates or salts of potash may be advantageously applied. For this reason he has instituted numerous experiments during the last 5 or 6 years, in order to determine in what cases potash compounds or nitrate of soda may be used with advantage.

He has found by the experiments of several years that, contrary to his earlier expectations, the application of salts of potash on heavy clay land, whether to roots or to clover, has, as a rule, proved decidedly unremunerative, the soil evidently containing already a good supply of this element. He has not met with a single instance in which potash salts produced good effect on arable clay land, but they have been used with advantage on light sandy soils. He considers the knowledge thus gained concerning the adaptation of potash to be a valuable acquisition, as this is an expensive manure, and the agriculturist should be able to judge beforehand, with tolerable accuracy, as to the propriety and economy of its use.

The following table exhibits the manures applied, and the product obtained per acre in growing clover and Italian rye grass at Escrick Park Home Farm in 1867. Each of the plots experimented on contained one-twentieth of an acre. The soil was poor and sandy, deficient in every description of mineral matter necessary to the perfection of agricultural products, and containing, by analysis, nearly 92 per cent. of fine quartz sand. The rye grass and clover were sown in 1866, with a barley crop. The manures were applied April 11, 1867. The first cutting was made June 12, and the second August 24. The table shows the weight of the product in a green state:—

Plots.	Manures applied.	Amount of manure per acre. Tons	cwt.	Product per acre. First cutting. Tons	cwt.	lbs.	Second cutting. Tons	cwt.	lbs.	Total. Tons	cwt.	lbs.
1.	Nitrate of soda...	0	4	8	10	28	2	1	28	10	12	56
2.	Sulphate of ammonia	0	4	10	10	0	2	8	4	12	18	4
3.	Mineral superphosphate	0	4	5	12	56	2	11	68	8	4	12
4.	Common salt ...	0	4	2	12	96	2	11	28	5	4	12
5.	No manure ...	0	0	5	9	72	2	15	80	8	5	40
6.	Muriate of potash	0	4	6	8	84	3	7	56	9	16	28
7.	Sulphate of potash	0	4	5	7	16	2	11	28	7	18	44
8.	Sulphate of lime	1	0	4	9	12	2	10	60	6	19	72
9.	Mineral superphosphate / Nitrate of soda...	0 / 0	4 / 4	10	17	56	2	0	0	12	17	56
10.	Mineral superphosphate / Muriate of potash	0 / 0	4 / 4	9	0	0	4	15	40	13	15	40
11.	No manure ...	0	0	6	3	4	2	15	40	8	18	44

Summary of results.—Plots 1 and 9, receiving applications of nitrate of soda, and plot 2, receiving sulphate of ammonia, though giving at the first cutting a larger yield, in which rye-grass predominated, gave at the second cutting smaller amounts than any of the other plots. As early as April 23, plots 1 and 9 could be easily distinguished from the others by their darker green colour and ranker growth. The nitrate of soda, however, started a vigorous growth of very coarse and inferior rye-grass which finally choked the clover, and at the end of October hardly a single clover plant was to be seen, while the soil of these two plots was quite burned up by the exhausting effects of the nitrate of soda. At this latter date, plots 6, 7, and 10, which had received applications of potash variously compounded, manifested their superiority by their dark green hue and the healthy look of the herbage, in which clover predominated. These characteristics were especially remarkable in plot 10; here was found the largest total yield, both the clover and rye-grass being much superior in quality to the product of any of the other plots, and the soil was left in better condition for succeeding crops. The experiment shows that land deficient in mineral food is rapidly exhausted by the application of purely nitrogenous manures.

The mineral superphosphate, by itself, appears to be inefficient, the result being quite opposite to effects obtained from this fertiliser on heavier soils. The explanation is that, on account of a deficiency of some essential element, such as potash, in the soil considered, the phosphate could not be assimilated. The case is illustrated by that of a hungry and thirsty man before whom may be placed substantial and appetizing food, yet who being denied drink is unable to assimilate the viands with which he is provided. The application of potash, non-essential to the growth of clover on many clayey soils, is necessary as a rule, on poor, sandy soils, these being greatly deficient in this mineral ingredient.

It will be observed that on the poor sandy soil of the experiment, common salt exhibited no beneficial effect; nor is it known that it had an injurious effect, since the smaller yield of plot 4, when compared with the unmanured plots, themselves varying somewhat in product, has no especial significance. While, however, the common salt, or chloride of sodium, did not appreciably affect the product, muriate of potash, that is, the compound of chlorine with potassium, materially increased it. Thus proof is given that soda cannot supply the place of potash in the nutrition of plants.

With regard to the gypsum applied on plot 8, at the rate of one ton per acre, Professor Voelcker remarks:—"This is a very large dose, although sulphate of lime, or gypsum, is but sparingly soluble in water, and for that reason may be used with perfect safety in much larger quantities than in this experiment, provided it is well mixed with the soil. A large dose of finely powdered gypsum, when applied as a top-dressing to young clover, appears to injure the plants and retard their growth."

Experiment at Tubney Warren, Abingdon.—An experiment similar to the foregoing was made at Tubney Warren in 1867. The field had formed part of an old heath, but had been in cultivation 11 years, and had grown clover once before. The soil was naturally very light and poor, and deficient in alkalies and lime, and contained nearly 90 per cent. of fine quartz sand, but at the time of the experiment was in good agricultural condition. A mixture of different kinds of clover was sown without other grass seeds on the barley crop of 1866, after a good crop of Swedes, manured with dung and three hundred-weight of superphosphate per acre, and fed off by sheep partly kept on grain. The manures were applied early in March, 1867, and were of the same amounts, excepting the sulphate of lime, which in the present case was applied at the rate of four hundred-weight per acre. As little could be anticipated from a second crop of clover alone on this soil, one crop only was harvested, it being allowed to stand till the middle of July. From the report made on these operations, the following particulars are selected as containing points of difference from certain results of the experiment at Home Farm.

The clover plants were quickly and quite injuriously affected by the more soluble saline manures, namely, the common salt, the muriate of potash, and the muriate of potash and mineral superphosphate used together. However, the plots on which these dressings were applied had quite recovered toward the conclusion of the trial. The deduction from the first effects here particularized is that, since saline top-dressings check and injure the early growth of clover, especially in dry weather, it is very desirable to apply them quite early in the spring, in order that they may be thoroughly washed into the soil by the rain before an active growth begins. In correspondence with results at the Escrick Home Farm, the plot dressed with muriate of potash and mineral superphosphate gave not only the largest yield in the harvested crop, but also far the best after-growth in every respect.

In this experiment, neither muriate of potash nor sulphate of potash materially affected the product; while the mineral superphosphate applied alone gave a decided increase. These results sustain the belief that when a soil even naturally poor and sandy has been brought into a fairly productive condition, potash manures do not produce much effect, and that phosphatic manures are more likely to be beneficial.

Experiment at Menagerie Farm, Escrick.—In 1868, at Menagerie Farm, Escrick, York, the same top-dressings were applied as at the Home Farm, and to the same number of plots, of one-twentieth of an acre each. The soil closely resembled that of the Home Farm, and contained over 90 per cent. of pure fine quartz sand, little lime, and a still less proportion of available alkalies and phosphoric acid. The whole area was sown with mixed seeds, at the rate per acre of 6 lbs. of red clover, 1 lb. of alsike, 1 lb. of white clover, one half bushel of Italian rye-grass, and one half bushel of Pacey's rye-grass. The manures were applied April 23; the first cutting made June 11, and the second July 23. The following is a tabulation of the results:—

Plots.	Manures applied.	Amount of manure per acre. Tons	cwt.	Product per acre. First cutting. Tons	cwt.	lbs.	Second cutting. Tons	cwt.	lbs.	Total. Tons	cwt.	lbs.
1	Nitrate of soda...	0	4	7	0	0	0	15	0	7	15	0
2	Sulphate of ammonia	0	4	7	0	0	0	18	4	7	18	4
3	Mineral superphosphate	0	4	5	12	56	0	18	84	6	11	28
4	Common salt ...	0	4	5	8	84	1	0	40	6	9	12
5	No manure ...	0	0	4	13	24	0	19	12	5	12	36
6	Muriate of potash	0	4	5	16	28	1	6	68	7	2	96
7	Sulphate of potash	0	4	6	6	28	1	7	56	7	13	36
8	Sulphate of lime	1	0	5	11	28	1	3	44	6	14	72
9	Mineral superphosphate... / Nitrate of soda ...	0 / 0	4 / 4	6	18	4	0	17	56	7	15	60
10	Mineral superphosphate / Muriate of potash ...	0 / 0	4 / 4	7	1	28	1	11	88	8	13	4
11	No manure ...	0	0	4	13	84	0	18	44	5	12	16

These results are similar to those obtained at the Home Farm in 1867; and as to the product of hay made from plot 10, it is stated to have been worth £1 sterling more per ton than that made on plot 1. It should be noted that common salt, which in 1867 showed little effect on the clover, gave an appreciable increase in 1868, namely about 15 per cent., mostly in the first cutting.

The yield of all the experimental plots was much greater in 1867 than in 1868, the difference being accounted for by the unusually dry summer of the latter year. "In a dry season, neither nitrate of soda nor sulphate of ammonia acts nearly so beneficially upon vegetation as in moderately wet weather; for it appears that these saline matters, unless much diluted by the rain-fall and thoroughly diffused in the soil, cannot exert a beneficial influence even upon those crops upon which they produce the best effect in a favourable season. Nitrate of soda, although it may be of value where any early and rapid growth of grass is demanded for dairy use, is especially apt to burn up vegetation in dry weather, and for this reason should always be used sparingly and with caution. Salt, on the other hand, is evidently beneficial to grass crops on light land in a dry season."

Experiments on permanent pasture.—Professor Voelcker reports that two years ago he caused to be commenced a series of experiments on permanent pasture. He states that for such experiments plots of not less than one-tenth of an acre each should be appropriated; and that, as some of the fertilizers used on pasture act but slowly, while others are beneficial through a succession of years, and still others are only effective in the year of their application, it is absolutely necessary not to confine the experiments to a single season, but to continue observations through at least four years in succession.

The first of these experiments reported was made at Ashwick, Hatfield, Herts, on meadow mowed yearly during the last five seasons. It was drained in the winter of 1864-65, and then dressed with 4 tons refuse gas-lime composted with pond-cleanings and road-scrapings. Considerable quantities of roots, grain, and cake were consumed on it by stock at different times. The field was at one time very poor, but now grows a fair average crop for that region.

In 1867, snow fell in the latter part of March, and the latter part of April; during the most of May the weather was showery and cold. The quicklime, in five small heaps, was put on each of the plots 2 and 3, March 28, of the same year, and after being slaked by the rain was spread March 27. The other manures were sown by hand March 23, and immediately afterward there was a heavy fall of rain. The plots measured one-tenth of an acre each, and were all rolled and chain-harrowed April 1, and were mown June 24, the grass being quite dry. The following table gives the kinds and quantities of manure applied, and the weight of product per acre:—

Plots.	Manures applied.	Amount of manure per acre.	Product per acre. First cutting. Tons	cwt.	lbs.	Second cutting. Tons	cwt.	lbs.	Total. Tons	cwt.	lbs.
1	Quicklime, bushels ...	50	2	14	12	2	12	104	5	7	6
2	Quicklime, bushels ... / Common salt, cwt. ...	50 / 5	2	16	78	Not known.			Not known.		
3	Fine bone-dust, cwt. ...	15	2	16	18	2	2	88	4	18	106
4	Mineral suprpephate., cwt. / Crude Grmn. ptsh. slts., cwt.	5 / 5	3	10	40	2	4	62	5	14	102
5	No manure	0	2	18	84	Not known.					
6	Common salts, cwt. ...	5	3	3	104						
7	Peruvian guano, cwt. ...	5	5	8	34	2	11	48	7	14	82
8	Crude German potash salts	5	2	7	106	2	12	76	5	10	70
9	Mineral suprpephate, cwt. / Peruvian guano, cwt. ...	5 / 5	5	6	8	2	11	73	7	17	81
10	No manure ...	0	2	14	32	2	4	37	4	18	89

As early as April 10, plots 1, 2, and 6 appeared much burned; also plots 4 and 8, but in a less degree. Plots 7 and 9 had a uniform dark-green appearance. Plot 3 was slightly darker in colour than the unmanured plots, but rather irregular. June 9, no difference was observable between plots 1, 2, 5, and 6. Plot 3 was irregular in appearance, with patches of very heavy grass. Plot 7, very luxuriant. Plot 9, very heavy, the grass being a good deal laid.

A summary of the results at the date of the cutting of June 24 may be given in these terms, viz.: Quicklime burned the grass to some extent. The salt and quicklime gave no increase up to that time; nor did the bone-dust, which had not been sufficiently acted on by the weather. The mineral superphosphate and crude potash salts gave a small increase, a little exceeding that produced by the common salt. The crude potash salts alone gave no appreciable increase. The guano and the guano and superphosphate showed a very marked superiority.

During July, which was a wet month, plot 1 appeared rather brown and burned. Plots 7 and 9 maintained their superiority. Plots 4 and 8, manured with potash, salts, &c., were distinguished from the others by an abundant growth of red and of white clover. The remainder of the plots showed little difference in appearance.

A second cutting was made October 30, except on plots 2, 5, and 6, which had been recut at an earlier date without taking account of weight. There was not a great difference between the yields of the several plots as weighed at this date. The fertilizers affecting this second crop rank, according to the increase over the unmanured plot, as follows, commencing with the largest yield: Quicklime, guano and superphosphate, crude potash salts, guano; but the differences were hardly appreciable. The bone-dust exhibited no effect. It will be seen that, among the total yields, the guano, and the guano with superphosphate, gave much the largest products.

Experiment at Escrick Park, York, 1868.—The manures here employed were the same in nature and quantity as in the last-mentioned experiment. The soil was of the most infertile character, bearing a poor rough grass with scarcely any clover, and probably had never before been manured. The land being in this exhausted state, all the fertilizing applications told to greater or less extent on the grass crop. The manures were sown about the last of March, and the grass mowed June 25; only one crop being taken during the season. The prolonged heat and drought of the summer had an unfavourable effect on the grass, which was much burned, especially on the plots dressed with common salt, and with the potash salts. The following table exhibits results:—

Plots.	Manures applied.	Amount of manure per acre.	Product per acre. Tons	cwt.	lbs.
1	Quicklime, bushels	50	1	0	70
2	Quicklime, bushel ... ... / Salt, cwt.	50 / 5	1	4	2
3	Fine bone-dust, cwt.	15	1	13	34
4	Mineral superphosphate. cwt. ... / Crude German potash salts, cwt. ...	5 / 5	1	8	14
5	No manure, cwt.	0	0	10	70
6	Common salt, cwt.	5	1	2	6
7	Peruvian guano, cwt.	5	2	9	42
8	Crude German potash, cwt. ...	5	1	11	8
9	Mineral superphosphate, cwt. ... / Peruvian guano, cwt.	5 / 5	2	16	28
10	No manure, cwt.	0	0	15	90

In this experiment the fertilisers ranked as follows in regard to results: Guano and superphosphate, guano, bone-dust, superphosphate and potash salts.

Experiment at Tyrwarnhaite Farm, 1868.—The manures were the same as applied in the preceding experiment, except that on plots 1 and 2 the quicklime was doubled in amount. On these plots the grass was considerably burned, and the yield diminished. The manures were sown March 23, and the grass cut June 27. The field of experiment had been laid down in grass 15 years before. It had been dressed at different times with shell-sand, and was in fair productive condition, as may be perceived from the fact that the average yield of the two unmanured plots was at the rate of 6 tons 10 cwt. and 45 lbs. per acre. The soil, a moderately stiff, sandy loam, contained abundance of carbonate of lime in the form of shell-sand. On plots 1 and 2 there was a diminished yield, as stated. During the season, the bone-dust exhibited no decided effect. The common salt and the potash salts diminished the yield. The superphosphate and crude potash salts mixed gave little effect, and it was judged that the superphosphate alone would have been more beneficial. The guano, and still more the mixture of guano and superphosphate, produced a large increase in yield, amounting in the latter case to an excess of 3 tons 2 cwt. 21 lbs., or nearly 50 per cent. over the average of the unmanured plots.

ORIGIN OF THE MASTIFF.—The mastiff was known to the Greeks as the *Molossus*, and it obtained this name from Molossis, a part of Epirus, opposite Corfu, whence at that early period the best sorts were obtained. Probably the breed was imported subsequently from Middle Asia, until it became distributed throughout Europe, and in unsettled times it was used in these islands as a terror to the thief; whence its name "Mase thefe," or, according to William Harrison (1586), "Master theefe." It was also called the Allan, or Alaunt, whilst a similar and probably mongrelized species was known as the "Bandog," because it was generally used as a chained or banded yard-dog, confined to the vehicle it was intended to protect, precisely as carriers often use a dog at the present time. It has been asserted that the mastiff of Thibet (which has been assumed to be the origin of the present mastiff) is sculptured upon an Assyrian tomb, 640 B.C. The tomb is that of the son of Esarhiddon; but Darwin tells us in a note (after quoting the instance) that a gentleman conversant with the Thibetan mastiff says it is a different animal. The Assyrian dog, taken from a wild ass hunt in one of the bas-reliefs of Nineveh at the British Museum, is supposed by some to be the Thibet dog described by Marco Polo as of the size of asses. Probably this is the same animal as that to which Darwin refers; if so, it is precisely the mastiff of the present day, and in its action exactly represents Mr. Kingdom's "Barry," as I witnessed him, rampant and struggling with his master, at the Plymouth show of 1870. Oppian's war dogs are described as having light hazel eyes, a truncated muzzle, loose skin above the brows, great stature, and muscular legs. Their colour and the volume or quality of their coats we are not told. It seems, according to Colonel Hamilton Smith, that there was also a race of ochre-coloured dogs, with a dark muzzle, and also a blue or slate-coloured dog, called by Cælius the *Glaucus molossus*, which was also a broad-mouthed dog, as the mastiff ought to be. I have also seen an engraving from a tile dug up from the supposed ruins of Babylon, representing a genuine smooth mastiff led in a rope by a man armed with a short club. Probably a man of superior stature and strength would be selected to discipline such a monster; and supposing the keeper to be six feet high, this Titanic animal would be forty-eight inches high, and his limbs are represented as large or larger than the man's legs, the coil of rope round his neck being about the size of a ship's cable. All we know is that a race of mastiff or bulldog, or both, existed in this country before the arrival of the Romans; and that, according to the descriptions which reach us, they were like those of Central Asia, or such as are mentioned by Magasthenes, massive of limb, muscular, broad, large-headed, and with blunt muzzles. . . . Like the bulldog, the mastiff has existed from time immemorial in this kingdom. In the days of Cæsar, according to Strabo, the dogs of Britain were superior and well known, coveted, exported, and doubtless used in their amphitheatrical combats. But they were also cherished by the Anglo-Saxon, and every two villeins, as we find from Jesse, had to maintain one of these animals; the heading hound, or Molossus, being used for chasing the larger animals. Some of the dogs employed to destroy the boars or the wolves which devastated the flocks may have been bred from an early period in the island; but, as I have already stated, I have little doubt that the mastiff, largely employed for this purpose, was an imported and highly valued dog, kept by the wealthy, and carefully and purely bred as an article of barter. Probably it was never very abundant, certainly not very common; and the colours were fallow, granite, grey, brindled, or barred, and occasionally either black, red, or even white. These colours are permitted at the present time, supposing that there is a black muzzle; but the granite—and, in painters' language, the cooler the colour the better—is the hue or stain which I should consider most meritorious. The vexed question whether the bulldog is derived from the mastiff, or *vice versa*, I shall not enter into. It can never be decided, but I will express my decided opinion that but for the existence of the bulldog the mastiff would never have been recovered. It is my belief that the breed was resuscitated *by crossing the bulldog with the foreign boarhound*, and I think that there are mastive-breeders alive who could enlighten us if they would. The rapid increase and growing excellence of our mastiffs is to me one of the wonders of the dog world, recollecting as I do the meagre materials which were at hand.—"*The Dog*," by Idstone.

DEATH OF A DOG FROM GRIEF.—The dog of the late Michael Carré (author of "Galathée," "Mignon," "Faust," and other pieces), after ten days of voluntary abstinence, succumbed on Sunday to the grief caused by the death of its master. After having, as it were, guarded the body, exposed according to custom at the door of the deceased's residence, the faithful animal accompanied it to the gate of the Church of Arguenteuil, and then to the cemetery of the village. On returning home, it refused every sort of nourishment, lapping only a few drops of water, and at last expired at the door of its late master's study.—*Galignani.*

PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES. — Taking round numbers, the entire population of the Union is 38,500,000 of which the coloured race (negro, or with more or less of negro blood, including the few Indians and Chinese) constitutes as nearly as may be five millions. This element we will, for obvious reasons, leave out of consideration. But what are the constituent elements of the white residue who reach 33,500,000? Just one-half of them are foreigners, or born in America of foreign parents. The figures are these, as nearly as can be ascertained:—

Foreign born	5,500,000
Both parents foreign	9,740,000
One parent foreign..	1,160,000
	16,400,000

That is, we may say, 16½ out of 33½ millions are of foreign birth or foreign parentage. When we have made the requisite allowances under these heads, the proportions of blood and original nationality—the several foreign elements which now go to make up the aggregate of the citizens of the United States—will stand approximately thus:—

Original British stock	46 per cent.
Of Irish extraction	16 "
Of German extraction	13 "
Of African extraction	12 "
Of recent British extraction ..	8 "
Of French, Spanish and others ..	5 "
	100

But, as, of late years, the new arrivals, especially the Irish and Germans, have proved far more prolific than the older population of the New England States, it may fairly be doubted whether more than half the present inhabitants of the United States are of real English blood. Such a change as this since the days of Washington could not possibly have taken place without entailing a change of character of almost equal magnitude, even if other circumstances had not exercised great influence also.

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.—SEPTEMBER 27.

Alexandra (s.), Captain Grainger, from Melbourne. Passengers—Miss St c'e, Miss F. Fitzwilliam, Miss Pratt, Mrs. Baker, Mrs. Dodel, Rev. S. Steele, Messrs. Lathbury, Steele, Talbott, J. Johnson, H. S. Johnson, Fisker, W. Goodfellow, T. Goodfellow, Harrison, Cruikshank, Fornby, Nichols, Reynolds, Jamison, Prentice, and 69 in the steerage. A. S. N. Co. agents.

DEPARTURE.—SEPTEMBER 26.

Macedon (s.), for Melbourne.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 27.

James Bonnell, for Adelaide; Prince Alfred, for Auckland; Scotsman, for Fiji; Hero (s.), for Melbourne; Lismore, for Brisbane.

CLEARANCES.—SEPTEMBER 26.

Prince Alfred, barque, 161 tons, Captain Harrison, for Auckland. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Bird.

Scotsman, brig, 231 tons, Captain Hamilton, for S. S. Islands. Passengers—Miss Espinasse, Messrs. J. W. Wilkins, W. Woods, and 4 in the steerage.

Adelheid, barque, 289 tons, Captain Dodd, for Newcastle.

Macedon (s.), 530 tons, Captain Pain, for Melbourne. Passengers—Mrs. Moss, Mrs. Bennett, Mrs. Cook, Mrs. Vernon, Miss Williams, Messrs. Lalker, Johnson, Cook, Surridge, Allen, Hubbard, Williams, Myers, Rosenthall, Neil, Cohen, Hodge, Grey, Lamb, Sleigh, Benjamin, and 21 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.—SEPTEMBER 26.

Marchioness of Lorne, from Jervis Bay, with 48 logs timber, 5 bags fish, 4 kegs butter, 5 hides; Retrieve, Peacock, from Shoalhaven, with 22,500 feet timber, 3 coops fowls, 20 sides bacon, 4 cases eggs; Australia, from Richmond River, with 75,000 feet pine; Agenoria, from Gerringong, with 80 kegs butter, 12 pigs, 2 calves, 4 cases eggs; Maitland (s.), from the Hunter River, with 24 bales hay, 97 bales wool, 3 bales skins, 30 bags maize, 45 bags tin ore, 5 bags lucerne seed, 248 hides, 2 cases wine, 3 cases eggs, and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—SEPTEMBER 26.

Agenoria, for Gerringong; Marchioness of Lorne, for Jervis Bay; Retrieve, Chance, Gimbola, Peacock, for Shoalhaven; Australia, for Richmond River; Lookout, for Newcastle.

IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 27.

Alexandra (s.), from Melbourne: 20 cases drapery, 17 cases axes, 5 chests tea, 11 boxes candles, 60 boxes soap, 240 bags rice, 110 kegs nails, 8 quarter-casks wine, 12 quarter-casks brandy, 12 trunks boots, 11 bales, 34 cases, 100 gaspipes, 150 packages.

EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 26.

Prince Alfred, for Auckland: 388 bags sugar, 49 cases wines and spirits, 205 bags salt, 35 casks whiting, 40 cases boots, 23 casks soda crystals, 35 packages tea, 15 cases hats and caps, 43 cases drapery, 550 bags maize, 390 bags potatoes, 50 boxes corn flour, 22 packages.

Governor Blackall (s.), for Cleveland Bay: 219 cases wines and spirits, 50 boxes candles, 15 cases sarsaparilla, 133 bags potatoes, 80 stamper shoes, 15 kegs butter, 1 dray, 153 packages.

Havilah (s.), for New Caledonia: 13 cases, Hoffnung and Co.; 3 quarter-casks sherry, Stewart, Garrick, and Co.; 25 cases brandy, 1 case, Fraser and Co; 25 casks beer, Parbury, Lamb, and Co.; 25 cases brandy, 40 bags potatoes, 20 cases onions, 16 packages, Schweig and Co.; 1 cask, P. N. Russell; 6 packages, Willis, Lloyd, and Co.; 20 bags rice, 10 packages, Tin War and Co.; 20 bags rice, 1 case, H. P. Palser; 2 cases, Rabone, Feez, and Co.; 2 cases, Duguid and Co.; 72 packages, F. Liet; 10 bags potatoes, 10 packages, W. Merritt; 2 packages, Robinson and Sons; 20 bags maize, 22 packages, W. Dolman; 60 bags maize, 6 jars butter, Ross and Co.; 2 packages, Moore, Henderson, and Bowcher; 1 case, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.; 24 cases meat, H. Beit; 5 kegs beef, 40 quarter-sacks flour, 13 packages, Biffin and Clarke; 100 bags potatoes, 19 cases onions, 75 packages biscuits, 236 cases meat, 2 horses, 44 packages, Curcier and Adet; 103 bags maize, 78 bags potatoes, 11 cases onions, 100 boxes soap, 6 cases apples, 74 packages iron, 55 packages beef, 35 packages, Montefiore and Montefiore; 1 horse, Gerard.

Scotsman, for South Sea Islands: 8 cases, Moore, Henderson, and Bowcher; 25 packages tobacco, A. W. Sutton; 25 cases kerosene, 2 cases, Hoffnung and Co.; 8 packages tea, 17 bags rice, 20 bags sugar, 48 packages, Fraser and Co.; 3 packages, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.; 2 packages tobacco, 33 packages, Biffen and Clarke; 100 cases geneva, 111 cases ale, 18 cases powder, 112 tons coal, 50 cases meat, 20 packages tea, 19 cases kerosene, 35 packages, T. and J. Skinner; 40 cases schnapps, 78 cases brandy, Cattell and Co.; 1 case brandy, 1 package tobacco, 1 package, Ficerius; 13 cases wine, Stewart, Garrick, and Co.; 2 cases, Myers and Solomon; 1 case, M. Brodziak; 5 packages tea, 33 bags sugar, 58 packages, Meyerfeld and Co.; 9 bags sugar, 5 packages, H. P. Palser; 2 cases, Lassetter and Co.; 2 packages, Montefiore, Joseph, and Co.; 2 packages, Lorimer, Marwood, and Rome; 13 packages, E. Graham; 1 case, M'Donald, Smith, and Co.; 2 cases, G. Moss; 2 packages, Robinson; 7 packages, B. Chadwick; 2 cases powder, Levick and Co.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

For Melbourne.—By the Hero (s.), this day, at 11.30 a.m.
For Brisbane.—By the Queensland (s.), this day, at 4.30 p.m.
For San Francisco.—By the Royal Edward, this day, at 6 p.m.
For Foochow.—By the Mary Blair, this day, at 6 p.m.
For Grafton.—By the Agnes Irving (s.), this day, at 7.30 p.m.
For Auckland.—By the Alexandra (s.), on Saturday, at 10 a.m., taking correspondence specially marked per Nebraska (s.), for Honolulu, San Francisco, and the United Kingdom.

Custom House.—Entered Outwards, September 26.—Mary Blair, barque, 328 tons, Captain Carson, for Foochow; Adelheid, barque, 247 tons, Captain Dodd, for Adelaide, via Newcastle; Lady Denison, brig, 139 tons, Captain Drewell, for Brisbane; E. K. Bateson, brig, 165 tons, Captain Lessing, for South Sea Islands; Hannah Newton, schooner, 78 tons, Captain Willing, for Broadsound and Port Mackay.

A full-rigged ship, bound north, passed Twofold Bay yesterday.

Two steamers passed Twofold Bay yesterday, at 7.30 a.m., bound north; one was recognised as the City of Hobart, from Hobart Town to this port.

The Alexandra (s.) cleared Port Phillip Heads on Tuesday, September 24th, at 6.15 p.m.; rounded Wilson's Promontory 25th, at 5.45 a.m.; passed Gabo Island 26th, at 1.15 a.m.; entered Sydney Heads 27th, at 1.15 a.m. Experienced light N.E. wind to Gabo Island, from thence light S.E. wind and fine weather. Passed a barque of Cape St. George, bound south, on 26th, at 4.15 showing signals 5641.

H. Fisher and Co. report the sale by private contract of the colonial brig Lady Denison, on account of Captain Brown, for the sum of £1600.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

September 25.—Moonta, ship, Snedden, from Wallaroo, with 596 tons copper ore.
September 25.—Diamantina (s.), from Sydney.
September 25.—Hero (s.), Logan, from Sydney.
September 26.—Maid of Judah, ship, from Auckland.

DEPARTURES.

September 25.—Helen Macgregor (s.), for the Clarence.
September 25.—Macedon (s.), Pain, for Melbourne, via Sydney, with 550 tons coals, and 20 bales bags.
September 25.—Diamantina (s.), for the Macleay.

COASTERS INWARDS.

September 25.—Yarra, from Sydney.
September 26.—Alert, Surprise, from Sydney.

The ship Moonta arrived in the harbour yesterday, from Wallaroo. Captain Snedden reports that when off Cape St. George, on Tuesday, he spoke the ship Winifred, from London, bound to Brisbane, 101 days out, having on board a large number of emigrants, "all well."—*Newcastle Chronicle*, September 26.

[BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.]

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

September 25.—Derwent (s.), from Launceston; Rajpoor, from London.

DEPARTURES.

September 25.—Bravo, W. Ackers, Fairy Queen, Albert, Victor, for Newcastle; Scotia, for Sydney; Southern Cross (s.), for Hobart Town.

ADELAIDE.

DEPARTURES.

September 25.—Royal Shepherd (s.), for Melbourne; Emily Smith, for Freemantle.

WINDS AND WEATHER.—SEPTEMBER 26.

QUEENSLAND, 9 A.M.

Taroom—SW. Fine
Rockhampton—SW. Fine
Normantown—SE. Fine
Gilbert Town—S. Fine
Etheridge—SE. Fine
Townsville—Calm. Fine
Maryborough—Calm. Fine
Clermont—SE. Fine
Bowen—SE. Fine
Gladstone—SW., light. Clear
Cardwell—Calm. Fine
Mackay—SE. Fine
Toowoomba—SW. Fine
Roma—SW., strong. Fine
Brisbane—SW., strong. Fine

N. S. WALES.	9 A.M.	3 P.M.
Tenterfield	Ca'm. Fine	NE. Fine
Casino	Calm. Fine	SE. Fine
Grafton	E. Fine	
Clarence Heads	SW. Fine, sea mod.	
Armidale	Calm. Fine	
Glen Innes	W. Fine	Calm. Cloudy
Tamworth	Calm. Cloudy	SW. Cloudy
Inverell	SW. Fine	
Murrurundi	E. Dull, cold	W. Fine
Gunnedah	W. Fine	W. Fine
Singleton	Calm. Fine	
Narrabri	SW. Fine	W. Fine
Newcastle	SW, Fine, sea mod.	S., strong. Fine
Port Macquarie	W. Fine	S. Showery, sea rough
Maitland	W. Fine	W. Fine
West Kempsey	Calm. Fine	
Muswellbrook	Calm. Fine	
Windsor	E. Fine	SE. Dull
Port Stephens	S., strong. Showery	
South Head	SE. Fine, sea smooth	SSE. Fine, little sea
Barrenjuee	SW. Fine	
Sydney	SSE. Fine	SSE. Fine
Jervis Bay	SE., light. Fine	NE. Fine
Wollongong	SSW. Fine	SE. Fine
Kiama	SW. Fine	NE. Fine
Braidwood	E. Fine	NE. Fine
Araluen	SE. Fine	NE. Fine
Moruya	E. Fine	Calm. Fine
Queanbeyan	Fine. Clear, warm	Calm. Fine
Bombala	E. Fine	NW. Fine
Cooma	Calm. Fine	W. Fine
Burrowa		Calm. Fine
Eden	Calm. Fine	SSE. Cloudy
Goulburn	NW. Fine	Calm. Fine
Gabo Island	W. Fine	SE. Cloudy
Yass	W. Fine	Calm. Fine
Mount Victoria	SW. Dull	S. Fine
Gundagai	SW. Fine	Calm. Fine
Carcoar	SE. Fine	
Tumut	SE. Fine	Calm. Fine
Hill End	E. Fine	Calm. Fine
Kiandra	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Tambaroora	SE. Fine	SE. Fine
Albury	Calm. Fine	W. Fine
Gulgong	Calm. Fine	
Merriwa	Calm. Foggy	Calm. Cloudy
Bathurst	Calm. Fine	W. Fine
Coolah	Calm. Fine	E. Fine
Orange	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Wellington	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Forbes	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Grenfell	Calm. Fine	E. Fine
Young	Calm. Fine	W. Fine
Urana	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Wagga Wagga	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Pilliga	W., strong. Fine	SW. Fine
Deniliquin	Calm. Fine	SE. Fine
Wee Waa	W. Fine	Calm. Fine
Hay	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Moulamein	W. Fine	SE. Fine
Balranald	SSW. Clear	E. Fine
Euston	Calm. Fine, clear	SE. Fine
Wentworth	W. Fine	S. Fine
Mudgee	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Dubbo	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Cassilis	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine.

VICTORIA.		Bar.	Ther.
Melbourne	SE. Fine	30·247	54°
Queenscliff	SSW. light. Cloudy	30·23	58°
Cape Schanck	SSW., light. Dull	30·00	54°
Cape Otway	S. light. Dull	30·046	54°
Portland	WSW., fresh. Dull	30·24	50°
SOUTH AUSTRALIA.			
Guichen Bay	E. by N. Fine	30·178	65°
M'Donnell Bay	E. by S. Cloudy		
Adelaide	S. Fine	[illegible]	[illegible]

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, SYDNEY.

Latitude 33° 51' 41". Longitude 10h. 4 m. 46s.
Magnetic variation 9° 34' 12" East. 3rd September, 1872.
The time ball is dropped daily (Sundays excepted), at 1 p.m. Sydney mean time, or 2h. 55m. 14s. a.m. Greenwich mean time.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Barometers corrected to 32° Faht., and to mean sea level.
Velocity of wind, measured in miles per hour, and the force deduced from velocity.
Rainfall and evaporation measured in inches.
Scales of { Humidity, 0 to 100. Cloudy sky, 0 to 10. Ozone, 0 to 10.

SEPTEMBER 25, 1872. CIVIL RECKONING.

Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature in Shade.	Humidity.	Wind Direction.	Velocity.	Force.	Cloudy Sky.	Rain.	Ozone.
A.M. 9	30·167	53·6	95	S.	12	0·7	10	0·51	8·0
P.M. 3	·103	62·0	63	S.	20	2·0	10		
9	·157	53·9	84	SSW	7	0·2	1		7·0
Mean ...	30·142	56·5	80·7		13	1·0	7·0		7·5

Evaporation in 24 hours, 0·083.

SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.

Shade { Maximum .... 63·2 | Sun—maximum .... 101·6
Shade { Minimum .... 48·8 | Grass—minimum .... 46·5

Thermometer, with black bulb in black wool, and protected from wind, maximum, 182·0 at —.

Temperature of sea water, 5 feet below the surface, at Fort Denison, at 9 a.m., 60·0.

Total rainfall from January 1 to September 26, 24·376 inches.
Annual average of the preceding 13 years, 50·795 inches.
Average rainfall for the period January 1 to September 1 for previous 13 years, 40·955 inches.

METEOROLOGICAL STATIONS.

Arranged in order of latitude, with distance from the coast, and height above sea, where it is known.

Only eleven of the stations have barometers and hygrometers.

Stations.	Least distance from East coast in miles	Height above sea in feet.	Barometer.	Temper. in shade.	Humidity.	Wind Direction.	Force.	Max.	Min.	Rain in inches.
			At 9 a.m.—Sept. 26, 1872.					For 24 hours previous to 9 a.m.		
Tenterf'ld	80		—	—	—	SE.	1·0	77·7	—	0
Narrabri	196		—	—	—	SW.	—	69·9	47·5	0
M'rr'rundi	94	1545	—	—	—	E.	1·0	54·1	46·3	0·04
Cassilis	120		—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	59·1	37·2	0
M's'l'brook	68	475	—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	59·5	40·8	0
Dubbo	182		—	—	—	Calm	0·0	63·9	45·9	0
Mudgee	121		—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	60·4	35·9	0
W. M't'land	18		—	—	—	W.	1·0	60·1	49·2	0·09
Newcastle	1	112	30·067	57·7	72	SW.	0·8	63·3	52·3	0·03
Orange	124	2891	—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	57·2	33·3	0
Bathurst	96	2200	30·075	45·0	71	Calm.	0·0	60·0	31·9	0
M. Victoria	61	3490	30·035	42·4	87	SW.	0·0	49·1	34·9	0·05
Woodford	50	2192	30·215	47·0	—	W.	0·4	—	42·4	0·07
Forbes	176		—	—	—	Calm	0·0	71·0	47·9	0
P'rramatta	16		—	—	—	SW.	4·0	66·1	43·4	0·13
Sydney	5	155	30·127	60·6	63	SSW.	0·5	65·2	47·1	0
Wentw'rth	476		—	—	—	S.	1·0	69·8	45·5	0
Young	140		—	—	—	Calm	0·0	63·0	46·1	0
W'l'ng'ong	0		—	—	—	SSW.	1·0	60·9	46·2	0·07
Goulburn	54	2129	30·141	55·1	51·0	NW.	1·0	60·2	38·8	0
Wagga	161		—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	69·1	42·9	0
C. St George	0	170	30·079	56·6	69	SE.	1·0	57·2	51·6	0
Qu'b'yan	80		—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	50·2	43·1	0
Deniliquin	287	410	30·252	61·0	67	Calm.	0·0	71·6	35·2	0
Kiandra	88	4640	30·082	45·8	72	Calm.	0·0	54·3	18·8	0
Cooma	52	2637	—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	63·6	34·8	0
Eden	0	107	30·094	5·7	81	Calm.	0·0	61·0	46·1	0

ASTRONOMICAL MEMORANDUM FOR SEPTEMBER 27, 1872.

Object.	Rises.	Sets.	Phases of the Moon.	
	h. m.	h. m.		
Sun	5.43	5.59	New moon	3rd
Moon	2.39 a.m.	12.35 p.m.	First quarter	11th
Mercury	5.26 a.m.	4.56 p.m.	Full moon	17th
Venus	6.43 a.m.	7.25 p.m.	Last quarter	24th.
Mars	4.5 a.m.	3.43 p.m.		
Jupiter	3.54 a.m.	2.33 p.m.	Moon's age, 24·1 days.	
Saturn	11.38 a.m.	1.46 a.m.		

Moon.—G. N. Declination, 2nd; in Equator, 9th; G. S. Declination, 16th; in Equator, 22nd; G. N. Declination, 29th; Apogee, 3rd; Perigee, 15th; Apogee, 27th.

High water at Fort Denison, a.m. 3h. 27m.; p.m., 4h. 4m.

ABSTRACT FROM METEOROLOGICAL STATIONS FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1872.

Arranged in order of latitude, with distance from the coast, and height above sea, where it is known.

Stations.	Miles from E. coast.	Feet above sea.	Barometer.	Temp. in shade	Humidity.	Direction of wind.	Force. 0-6	Cloud. 0 to 10	Max.	Min.	Extremes Max.	Extremes Min.	Total fall in inches.	Number of days.	Greatest fall in inches.	Date.	Evaporation in inches.
			Mean of observations taken at 9 a.m.										Rain for 24 hours previous to 9 a.m.				
Narrabri ...	196	...	...	52·7	...	N.W.	1·2	2·9	66·7	38·7	71·9	30·5	1·090	6	0·470	31st	3·015
Armidale ...	80	3278	30·244	41·6	87·0	S.W.	1·3	3·7	49·6	33·5	59·2	22·1	1·140	3	0·590	19th	1·968
Port Macquarie.	0	...	...	54·3	...	S.W.	1·9	3·1	63·7	44·9	74·4	36·8	1·440	2	0·610	21st	5·444
Muswellbrook ...	68	...	...	46·0	...	N.W.	1·4	...	60·1	35·9	66·5	26·3	1·620	4	0·810	21st	2·416
Dubbo ...	182	...	...	47·9	...	N.W.	0·4	...	56·3	39·4	61·9	29·9	1·150	4	0·500	17th	2·280
Mudgee ...	121	...	...	44·7	...	W.	0·6	...	54·2	35·1	60·4	28·0	1·360	5	0·580	10th	...
Lambton ...	7	...	...	47·6	...	W.	1·3	...	59·5	35·7	66·3	27·0	4·370	12	1·600	12th	2·145
Newcastle ...	1	112	30·049	52·4	78·0	W.	0·4	4·9	60·5	44·3	68·3	37·3	6·740	12	2·110	12th	...
Orange ...	124	2891	...	40·2	...	E.	2·1	...	48·1	32·3	54·8	25·2	1·810	5	0·700	28th	...
Bathurst ...	96	2200	30·187	45·3	76·0	W.	1·0	7·0	55·7	30·9	60·0	22·0	0·740	7	0·180	31st	...
Kurrajong ...	35	1870	...	44·1	...	W.SW.	...	...	51·1	37·1	59·0	31·0	2·800	10	0·750	19th	...
Mount Victoria..	61	...	30·059	40·0	90·0	W.	0·1	5·7	48·9	31·1	54·9	21·7	0·630	8	0·280	29th	1·438
Sydney ...	5	155	30·114	52·0	70·3	W.	1·0	5·7	59·5	44·3	69·1	36·8	2·972	16	0·927	17th	2·234
Liverpool ...	16	...	30·053	47·2	...	S.	0·5	3·9	57·8	36·5	64·0	24·0	1·185	14	0·496	20th	...
Wentworth ...	476	...	...	50·6	...	S.	1·9	2·9	61·0	40·1	67·8	33·5	0·680	6	0·200	31st	3·157
Young ...	104	...	...	44·3	...	SW.	0·9	...	56·4	32·2	68·0	24·1	1·220	3	0·540	27th	3·322
Wollongong ...	0	...	...	52·5	...	S.W.	1·6	...	59·3	45·7	67·4	40·2	0·780	3	0·400	17th	2·920
Moss Vale ...	21	...	...	41·6	...	W.	1·4	...	48·4	34·7	53·4	27·8	1·930	7	0·540	17th	...
Goulburn ...	54	2129	30·123	41·6	87·0	W.	0·0	3·5	55·8	27·8	61·9	13·0	1·800	12	0·350	27th	2·076
Wagga Wagga...	161	...	...	44·4	...	W.	0·5	...	54·0	34·7	61·1	26·9	1·710	8	0·710	5th	1·853
Cape St. George	0	170	30·034	50·8	71·0	S.	1·6	4·4	57·4	44·1	64·2	37·6	1·235	14	0·370	28th	...
Queanbeyan ...	40	...	...	36·7	...	W.	0·4	...	41·2	32·2	49·2	24·1	0·880	5	0·270	29th	2·062
Urana ...	218	...	...	41·6	...	W.	...	...	48·2	35·0	50·1	29·1	0	0	0	—	1·001
Deniliquin ...	287	410	30·244	46·5	86·0	N.W.	1·0	2·7	58·8	34·2	67·6	27·2	1·020	9	0·230	31st	...
Kiandra ...	88	4640	30·122	31·2	68·0	N.W.	0·5	5·3	47·6	14·7	59·6	2·6*	1·250	3	0·720	31st	...
Cooma ...	52	2637	...	40·8	...	S.	2·7	7·7	55·6	26·0	62·6	15·8	0·180	3	0·100	5th	0·663
Eden ...	0	107	30·021	50·3	78·0	S.W.	1·5	5·1	57·4	43·3	62·0	39·1	0·920	11	0·350	11th	...

* Below zero.

REMARKS.

Narrabri.—Very severe frost during month.
Armidale.—Snowing 10th, ice 11th, foggy 14th and 15th, stormy 26th and 27th.
Port Macquarie.—Thunder squall 11th, and squally 12th, 20th, 21st, and 22nd.
Muswellbrook.—Snowing 20th.
Mudgee.—Heavy frost 3rd; dense fog 19th.
Lambton.—Ice ½-inch thick 2nd; thunder, sleet, storm 10th.
Newcastle.—Stormy 12th; heavy sea 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 21st and 22nd.
Orange.—Heavy snow 10th, 20th, 27th; thunderstorm 30th; and frost during month.
Bathurst.—Heavy fall of snow 10th; and frosty during month.
Kurrajong.—Snow 20th; frost 9th and 10th; boisterous 11th, 22nd, and 31st; and thunderstorm 30th.
Mount Victoria.—Sleet 5th and 26th; snow 10th, 20th, and 27th, and foggy during month.
Sydney.—Frost 3rd; thunderstorm 18th, 30th, and 31st; snow on Blue Mountains 20th; gale 21st, and hot wind 26th.
Liverpool.—Sharp frost 3rd, 25th, and 26th; thunderstorms 16th and 17th.
Wentworth.—Sharp frost 11th and 13th; stormy 26th.
Young.—Heavy thunderstorm 30th.
Moss Vale.—Snow 10th and 20th; sleet 27th; violent squalls 31st, and fog 18th.
Wagga Wagga.—Heavy fog 17th, and hot wind 30th.
Cape St. George.—Heavy sea 23rd; thunderstorms 24th and 28th; S. gales during month.
Queanbeyan.—Snow storm 10th; frosty and cold during month.
Urana.—Frosty 14th and 17th; sultry 29th.
Deniliquin.—High N. wind 2nd; frosty and cold during month.
Kiandra.—4 feet 2½ inches snow fell during month; and thunderstorm 29th.
Cooma.—Snow 11th and 12th; stormy 22nd, and frosty and foggy during month.
Eden.—Thunderstorm 31st; snow on Mount Imlay 10th; and squalls during month.

NOTE.—RAINFALL.

Stations.	Total fall in inches.	No. of Days.	Greatest fall in inches.	Date.
Murrurundi ...	2·275	8	0·955	10th
Cassilis ...	0·940	1	0·940	10th
Dalwood ...	2·700	8	1·250	30th
West Maitland ...	2·680	7	1·070	30th
Woodford ...	1·270	9	0·350	29th
Parramatta ...	1·590	9	0·600	17th
Wilton ...	1·080	4	0·500	30th
Cordeaux River ...	0·950	5	0·720	30th
Torrara ...	1·240	8	0·500	30th
Albury ...	2·520	9	0·750	27th

REMARKS.

Murrurundi.—Snow 10th, 11th, and 20th.
Dalwood.—Snow 20th.
West Maitland.—Sharp frost 3rd; snow 11th; cold during month.
Parramatta.—Thunderstorm 30th.
Wilton.—Sleet 17th and 18th.
Cordeaux River.—Light fall of snow 10th; hail 19th, and frost and gales during month.
Torrara.—Little snow fell 10th, and S. squall 11th.
Albury.—Frosty during month.

H. C. RUSSELL, Government Astronomer.

SYDNEY HEADS.

DATE.	TIME.	WINDS.	REMARKS.
Sept. 26.	8.30 a.m.	S.	Light, and cloudy.
	Noon.	S.	Ditto, and ditto.
	5 p.m.	S.	Ditto, and ditto.

SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE SOLON TIN MINING COMPANY, MARYLAND.

Capital £1500, in Promoters' Shares of £15 each.
£5 on application, and £5 on allotment; the balance one month after the Company is formed.
£500 placed to the credit of the Company, which is considered sufficient until the mine becomes dividend-paying.

This Company is being formed for the purpose of working 200 acres of rich tin land, proved to have some of the purest deposits of any of the tin land yet opened.

The Bookookoorara Creek runs through the land, which is taken up in blocks on both sides of the creek—thus securing a certain and never-failing supply of water.

The present proprietors think so highly of it that they take the most of their interest in shares, thus securing to themselves and the other shareholders the advantage of having a good capital to start with.

Work will be commenced this week. All tin taken out will be the property of the Company.

The following report is from a practical (Cornish) miner:—

"About the end of August I visited and prospected your tin land. Eighteen inches deep of washdirt gave a yield of tin ore—5 cwt. per day for two men's work. A stream of running water all the year round in the creek which runs through the ground, and has several falls which afford great facilities for working the said ground—there will be no trouble with tail-water or tailings. The ore is of a coarse nature on the head of the ground, which gives strong indications of more than stream tin being in the said blocks. No doubt, after prospecting the ground thoroughly it will prove to be very valuable. There are several feeders from blind creeks feeding the flats of the ore blocks, in which I have no doubt a lode may be discovered after some little time prospecting. From the prospecting I gave your ground, I strongly recommend it as being a safe investment.

"JOHN BATTEN."

Certificate of Assay.

"Sydney, September 26, 1872.

"Messrs. R. Campbell and Sons.

"Gentlemen,—I have assayed sample of tin ore left by you, and find it contains seventy-one per cent. tin, and six pennyweights of gold, to the ton—(tin, 71 per cent.; gold, 6 dwts. per ton.)

"I am, Gentlemen, yours, &c.,
"TWEMLOW, Assayer,
"295, George-street."

On account of the facilities for working, the richness of the deposits, the smallness of the capital, and the large amount (£500) placed to the credit of Company, we confidently recommend this to our friends and the public.

Early application is necessary to
R. CAMPBELL and SONS,
410, George-street, Sydney.

BIG RUBY TIN MINING COMPANY.

The whole of the Shares have been applied for, and the list closed. A MEETING of the shareholders will be held on MONDAY next, at 3 o'clock, for the election of directors at my Office.

S. GRAHAM, Broker, Bank Chambers.

BURRANGONG GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited).

The SHARE LIST will CLOSE positively on TUESDAY next, the 1st of October.

MELHADO and CURTIS.

MINING.—FERNBANK, SHOALHAVEN.—The samples of quartz from the TRY AGAIN CLAIM, recently purchased by Mr. George Coleson and others, may be seen TO-DAY, at J. ARMSTRONG'S, Ship Chandler, Market and Clarence streets.

BAND OF HOPE AND ALBION CONSOLS.

MELHADO and CURTIS have Purchasers of Shares in this mine at full market rates. Latest quotations of most of the principal Victorian Mines received daily at their Offices, 165, Pitt-street.

GELLARD'S CLAIM (Limited). HAWKINS HILL.

The Share List will close on TUESDAY next, the 1st of October. Special attention is directed to this claim, the capital being small, and a large number of shares already applied for.

MELHADO and CURTIS.

GOLD QUARTZ from that SINGULARLY RICH CLAIM, No. 11 Lion Reef, Solferino, is now being exhibited in Mr. COLE'S window, corner King and George streets. A Company will be Formed to purchase and work it. Particulars can be had from
JOHN CAMPBELL,
Bank-chambers, King and George streets.

PROMOTERS' PROSPECTUS of the SWANSEA COAL MINING COMPANY, BOWENFELS,

in 190 shares of £50 each; 50 of which are offered to the public, £10 on application, £10 on allotment, balance in two months. £1000 placed to the credit of the company, each share representing 500 shares at 18s paid up. 180 acres.

Plan and particulars on application to
EDWIN BENNETT,
323, George-street,
late Lyell, Whiting and Co.

COOK, ATTWOOD, AND DWYER'S CLAIM. HAWKINS HILL, adjoining HICKSON, CREIGHTON and BEARD, and between BEYERS and HOLTERMANN'S and PAXTON'S.

Capital £80,000 in 80,000 shares of £1 each, 5s payable on application, and the balance on allotment.

SHARES WILL BE ALLOTTED IN THE ORDER OF APPLICATION.

LIST CLOSED AS SOON AS REQUIRED NUMBER ARE TAKEN.

For full prospectus apply to the undersigned, or see advertising column in THIS DAY'S paper.

OVER 100 TONS OF RICH QUARTZ IS NOW READY FOR CRUSHING, AND THE QUARTZ FROM A RICH WIDE REEF IS NOW BEING RAISED VERY QUICKLY, AND WILL BE AVAILABLE FOR DIVIDEND NEXT MONTH.

EARLY APPLICATION IS INVITED, AS THE LIST MAY CLOSE AT ANY MOMENT; BUT WILL NOT BE OPEN AFTER SATURDAY NEXT.

LENNON and CAPE, Brokers.

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS of the LITTLE RIVER GOLD-FIELDS, NEAR GRAFTON.

W. WESTGARTH and SON have the satisfaction of informing their constituents that they have secured the TEN-acre lease adjoining the southern boundary of the prospectors' claim,

THE TRIUMPH

(so successfully floated by them in a few hours), which they are now forming into a

PROMOTERS' COMPANY,

with the object of satisfactorily proving its value, and ultimately forming it into a more extended company.

Prospectuses, and all further information, may be obtained at their Office, 14, Spring-street.

1873.—LETT'S DIARIES, at J. J. MOORE'S, 562, George-st. Branch, 363, George-st.

SUMMARY of ENGLISH and FOREIGN NEWS by the MAIL STEAMERS. SYDNEY MAIL.

SPECIAL from the MINING DISTRICTS. SYDNEY MAIL.

THE LIVINGSTONE DESPATCHES. SYDNEY MAIL.

THE MELBOURNE CUP, by NEMO. SYDNEY MAIL.

FASHIONS for the MONTH. SYDNEY MAIL.

THE YELLOW FLAG
LONDON'S HEART
TRESSA'S RESOLVE.
SYDNEY MAIL.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.—The *Hawaiian Gazette* of the 28th August officially notifies that the Hawaiian Ministry have resigned, and only retain office for the performance of purely administrative duties until their successors are appointed. The cause of their resignation is "a want of harmony," but the subjects upon which they have differed are not explicitly stated. The *Gazette* speaking of this notification, says:—"The public look forward with interest to the formation of a new Ministry, but having entire faith in the wisdom of his Majesty, no doubt is entertained that it will be comprised of gentlemen of ability and honour, and whose sole object will be the integrity and prosperity of the kingdom." A letter, written by Bishop J. N. Staley (late of Honolulu), has been republished in the *Gazette* from one of the London papers. Dr. Staley in that letter strongly deprecates any attempt at annexing the Fijian group by Britain, as being likely to afford some colour of pretence for the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands by the United States of America. The *Gazette* says that they have no fears of the "Stars and Stripes" ever waving over Honolulu; and that his Hawaiian Majesty has no more loyal subjects than the American-born residents of the Hawaiian Islands.

CORRECTION.—In the list of names of gentlemen who attended the funeral of the late Mr. Nathan, the Rev. Dr. Lang, and Dr. M'Farlane (President of the Medical Board), were omitted. In the same paragraph, for Mr. Muller read Dr. Muller. The Psalms chanted were the 39th and 40th—not the 20th and 40th as printed.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Attention to the following rules will save the writers of correspondence a good deal of trouble. We cannot undertake to return rejected communications. No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion in this journal must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1872.

AT the Ministerial dinner given in the Mansion House by the Lord Mayor of London, Mr. GLADSTONE gave a summary of his estimate both of the past and of the future. The Ministers had brought to a happy conclusion negotiations with America, and throughout the world England had no enemy or quarrel. While the foreign policy of England had been successful, legislation had embraced many domestic ameliorations. The Ballot had become law, whatever that may prove worth; but the Legislature had carried, amidst triumphant acclamations, an Act for the protection of sparrows against the incessant war of cockney sportsmen. Such is the march of legislation that, during the reign of the QUEEN, four thousand Acts of Parliament have passed; and in the opinion of most persons the monarchy of England has been changed to a Republic, having a crowned and hereditary chief. It has, however, this advantage over the American model, that it does not require four years that two of the greatest blackguards in the universe should compete for the supremacy, taking the estimate of those who elect them, or who oppose their election. No doubt, the result in America has been to place power in the hands of those who have commanded the confidence of mankind, and the American Presidents will thus compare favourably with contemporary Kings. Still, we do not like the style of expressing a preference, and we are quite satisfied with the form of government that makes men more afraid of the law than of those who administer it, and secures private rights from popular encroachments.

The prospects of the country, as given by Mr. GLADSTONE, are very glowing. He says that it is not only advancing, but that it is bounding onward with a gigantic spring—that the growth of industries, of wages, and consequently of subsistence, is more rapid than has ever been known. The accumulation of capital, or rather its diffusion, is therefore unexampled. The coldest calculators have shared in his exultation.

But there is one part of Mr. GLADSTONE'S speech well worth consideration throughout the world, and here not less than elsewhere. When the horses are proceeding at a gallop the coach begins to swing—the motion becomes dangerous. It cannot stop in its downward course, and if any obstacle comes in the way there is inevitably a crash. Mr. GLADSTONE warns the public against this peril. There is no great sagacity required to foretell the absolutely certain arrest of sudden and impetuous progress. "The thing that hath been," says the wise man, "is that which shall be, and there is no new thing under the sun." What will be the time required to repeat the inevitable course cannot be foretold; but come it will for all that, and the use which prudent men will make of former experience and of the warnings so uttered is to guard against danger. At such times speculation runs mad—crafty robbers lurk for their prey—honest fools are seduced by every enticement that promises largely. The rate of expenditure is based upon imaginary profits; credit is exhausted to supplement real gains, until by-and-bye immense affairs become insolvent. Fictitious capital is changed into tremendous debt; whole streets become involved in bankruptcy. It spreads from city to city, to all branches of commerce and manufacture, and stops the means of subsistence to those who, when their wages are spent, have no credit and no resource. Mr. GLADSTONE, therefore, in bringing the danger forward, at least did his duty, although it is not given even to the most eminent statesmen to make their warnings prevail.

The large advances made to France are by the financial prophets considered one probable source of danger. It is supposed that among the other schemes of Count BISMARK will be that of turning an honest penny by manipulating the enormous quantity of cash in his hands. It must indeed not be forgotten that, though France is relieved, her power to make good her engagements without serious embarrassment is the problem of the future. The interest of the debt must be met. Those who have lent their money are doubtless perfectly secure, but the power is conferred on the German Chancellor to embarrass Europe by presenting a cheque for the amount. This, however, might be an unthrifty operation after all, and would not be likely to be attempted, unless to carry out a political system in real peril.

Financial prophecies, however, have been contradicted by the event in regular succession. Nothing has happened as it was expected to happen. Money has been forthcoming whenever it has been wanted, in masses so vast as to outstrip all imagination. We shall perceive this if we only glance at the facts. It is not necessary to go back to the days of COBBETT, when the National debt was said to insure the public ruin. Nobody thinks of the debt now. The gold discovery, it was said, would so diminish the value of the precious metals as to reduce rich men to poverty. For many years the effect was hardly perceptible. We were told during the war that the bankruptcy of the United States was certain. Hundreds of articles appeared aggravating this impression; but, so far from its accomplishment, the United States is in as good credit as its neighbours, and has paid off an amount perfectly astounding. Predictions of the same nature were made affecting France, but the quantity of money raised and spent, and the quantity now offered, have surprised even the great capitalists, who can find no words large enough to express their astonishment.

From all this we assume that the conditions of production are changed, that the monetary system of the world is transformed, and that no man can very safely say what will happen from what exists. Almost at the same time that Mr. GLADSTONE delivered his speech, the French Minister announced in the Assembly the success of the loan. The effect was amazing. It almost created a feeling of awe. We remember hearing that JOSEPH GILLOTT, the famous pen-maker, after his business was established and advertised throughout the world, said that such was the amount of his receipts that it produced a feeling of fear. As we have never been acquainted with this emotion in this connection, we can only faintly understand what it must be like; but such evidently pervaded the Assembly of France. Factions sank down—parties threw up the sponge.

One thing, however, was most remarkable, both in the speech of Mr. GLADSTONE and in that of the Finance Minister of France. The most prominent notion appeared to be that of thankfulness. The warmest exhortations were those which encouraged the best sentiments of the heart. There are times when even cold men cannot escape the contagion of enthusiasm, and when a great deliverance or a great blessing makes even the sceptical philosopher adopt the popular language of thanksgiving.

As a rule, we are not favourable to the attempts made to persuade or coerce the Government into easing off the terms on which the public property is enjoyed. What the Government sells is in most cases sold cheaply enough, and it is not to the interest of the community as a whole that those who purchase particular services, or get special rights over the public territory, should make use of political or other influence to beat down the terms of the bargain they have made with the Government. But the complaints that have been made with respect to the position of mineral lessees are not altogether unjust, and deserve considerate treatment at the hands of the MINISTER FOR LANDS. These complaints do not touch the price paid for the public estate. No one indeed could justly complain on that score. The conditions of purchase and payment are, intrinsically considered, easy, though not easier to mineral purchasers than to others—in fact they are rather harder. The complaints refer to the time and the mode of payment. The conditions that exist at present are partly established by the Act, and partly by regulations framed under the authority of the Act, and would have the force of law. The Minister can, of course, with Cabinet assent, deal easily with the latter; but to leave the law itself in abeyance would require parliamentary condonation.

A person desiring to be a lessee of mineral lands is required to make a payment into the Treasury at the rate of five shillings per acre. This payment gives a twelvemonth's right to select lands, and is at the same time a payment of twelve months' rent in advance. But a regulation requires that on the first September, after the first payment, there shall be a further payment for the broken period of the year. Some complaint might be made that so early a month as September should be fixed for any payment at all. It is right enough that all leases should be paid for in advance, as otherwise persons would be holding ground for which they never meant to pay, and perhaps be keeping other persons out of possession. But as all leases are made to terminate on the 31st of December, it would be quite enough if the advance rent were payable in December. The Government, however, compels the lessee to pay in September for a tenure which does not commence till the following January.

But apart from this is the fact that the second payment is called for before the lessee has had twelve months' quiet enjoyment of his right. If the Government sells for five shillings an acre a permissive occupation of land for twelve months, it ought in all reason to let that twelve months run out before coming down on the applicant for any more money. This is more especially the case since the Government declines to return this five shillings; and in consideration of that, it is the more bound to give the full five shillings worth. The very aim and object of having a twelvemonth's right to select is, that the selector may have that period to look about him, to make his choice, and to examine into it after he has made it, with a view to ascertain whether it is worth keeping. But a selector who took out his right in August last, instead of getting a free twelve months in which to exercise it, is called upon before the expiration of this month to pay for the broken period of the year; in other words he is called upon now to pay in advance for the last three months of next year, that is, to pay rent for a period which actually will not commence till twelve months hence.

In a letter with which Mr. ROBERTSON favoured us a few days ago, he stated that this arrangement had not been previously complained of, and that is no doubt true. When he framed the Act and the regulations he did not foresee the present rush for mineral lands. But under existing circumstances there is a double objection to the regulation. The first is that it takes prematurely out of the pockets of mining adventurers money which perhaps they can ill spare, and which they could certainly spend to better advantage on the ground; and the second is, that in the present rush the same land has been claimed over and over again, and persons are doubly taxed for what after all they will perhaps never get.

Mr. ROBERTSON says that the lessee who pays his five shillings gets what he pays for, namely, his twelvemonth's right, and that during that twelvemonth nobody can disturb him. This is true, but the *continuity* of his tenure is imperilled if he does not comply with the regulations issued subsequently to the Act. When a man buys a twelvemonth's permissive occupation, he expects to bring with it the right to renew that occupation at the end of the period; but as matters stand now, he may forfeit that right by not having paid in advance for a broken period of the year.

We are somewhat disposed to agree with Mr. ROBERTSON as to the expediency of not refunding the five shillings an acre first paid; and that simply on the ground that to grant the refund would, we fear, lead to a great deal of sham application. At present it is to some extent a pledge of *bona fides* on the part of every applicant that he knows when he puts down his five shillings an acre that he cannot get it back again, and therefore he will not waste money simply in the effort to swamp other people's applications. At the same time, taking into view the backwardness of the surveys, and the impossibility of finding out at the Survey Office what land has been taken up, it will be reasonable for the Government to allow this permissive right to extend over at least two years. There are said to be cases where land applied for nine months ago is not surveyed yet; and when this is done, the applicant may find that he cannot get the land he wanted, and has to choose elsewhere. It is obvious that, in this case, his right of choice is practically limited to three months, and it may be far more difficult for him to make a second choice than the first; because in the first case he knew exactly what he wanted, whereas in the second instance he will have to go afield to search.

Under all the circumstances of the case the MINISTER FOR LANDS would be warranted in stretching his executive power to the utmost, and in so far suspending the operation of the regulations complained of as to gain time for further Cabinet consideration.

THE COLONIAL TREASURER.—We understand that during the illness of the Colonial Treasurer the Ministerial duties of the Department will be performed by the Hon. Mr. Samuel.

UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.—The following important by-law has been passed by the Senate of the University, by which the acquisition of Greek is not a necessary qualification for the M.A. degree:—"Any candidate for matriculation or undergraduate or candidate for the degree of M.A., shall, on application to the Senate, be exempted from examination in Greek at any of the examinations provided for in these by-laws, and from attendance on lectures on that subject; but any person so exempted shall be required to show a greater proficiency in Latin; and no such candidate shall be eligible to any scholarship for general proficiency nor for classical honours at the examination for the degree of B.A. Undergraduates so exempted shall be required during their third year to attend lectures in Latin, Mathematics, and Physics, and to pass the examination for the degree of B.A. in those subjects."

BOOKS STOLEN.—It is rather disheartening to philanthropists to find that institutions, expressly and benevolently designed for the intellectual improvement and edification of all classes, are often very shamefully abused; and it is still worse to be obliged to note that this ungrateful behaviour is occasionally indulged by persons who cannot plead ignorance and want of education for their misconduct. The thoughtful arrangements and unremitting vigilance of the custodians of the Free Public Library in Bent-street have, for the last eighteen months, served as an effectual check upon amateur book-stealing; but, on the 10th of last month, a new work of particular but not great intrinsic value (containing some of the most recent discoveries in the art of photography), was stolen from that Library, and has not yet been traced. It could not have been stolen by any ordinary, half-educated person, because its contents are not by any means *light reading*, being such as are not only devoid of interest, but absolutely unintelligible, except to a comparatively small section of this community. The book is entitled "Fowler's Silver Sunbeam," and is a practical and theoretical text book on heliography and photography. It is an American work, 1 volume, crown octavo, printed at New York in 1870. When stolen, the book was half-bound in chocolate-coloured leather, and it was marked on several pages with the Library stamp. It has most probably been stolen by a photographer, or by some student of photography, for it would be worthless and useless to any one else. Should such a book be seen by any honest, well-disposed person, it might perhaps be as well that he should know that £10 has been offered for the conviction of the thief.

RIFLE SHOOTING AT WIMBLEDON.—The following is an extract from a letter written by Mr. John Bushelle to his mother from Paris:—"I have just been over for a week to shoot at Wimbledon. I did very well there, considering I had had no practice all the year. I won one good prize of £25, and two smaller ones. I had the honour of receiving the larger prize from the hands of the Princess of Wales. She looked very pretty dressed in white, with a blue bonnet. The Prince stood beside her, and I thought looked still very pale and delicate."

SMALL-BORE RIFLE CLUB.—The quarterly meeting of the above club took place at the Paddington Rifle Range yesterday afternoon, to compete for their quarterly and President's prize. The weather was fine and clear, with a south-east wind (right front). Mr. Lynch (who shot with a new imported Metford rifle) fired under a disadvantage, having left his spirit-level at home, which may account for his rather indifferent score. The shooting was at 1000 and 1100 yards, ten shots at each range, with sighting shots. Mr. Cooper took first prize, Mr. Gee second, and Mr. Linsley third, at 1000 yards; Mr. Lynch first, Mr. Slade second, and Mr. Gee third prize, at 1100 yards—the winners at 1000 yards being handicapped at the second range. We append the scores:—

	1000 yards.	1100 yards.	Total.
Mr. J. Cooper ...	3333324434—32	2443434a4—32	— 64
S. Lynch ...	2322444a23—27	3424343334—33	— 60
J. R. Linsley	3343333323—28	3a4300a4a0—14	— 42
D. Gee ...	3443344330—31	4333344a34—31	— 62
J. J. Slade ...	5a23344303—24	3340234344—30	— 54

Mr. Cooper taking first aggregate, and Mr. Gee second.

THE LATE FATAL ACCIDENT AT KROHMANN'S CLAIM.—An inquest was held on Tuesday last, at Hill End, on the body of Alexander M'Ivor, who was killed by falling down the main shaft of Krohmann's claim. The evidence of Philip Roberts and Dr. O'Connell, gives the particulars of the catastrophe, which we extract from the *Hill End Times*. Roberts deposed: "I am employed as miner in Krohmann's claim, Hawkins Hill; about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, I was waiting on the surface, at the mouth of the shaft, to go below to my work, and was waiting whilst the men from the shaft below came up the ladders; two or three men came up before the deceased, and I only caught a glimpse of him as he appeared at the top of the ladder; he then turned suddenly sideways, as it appeared to me, to sit down on the edge of the shaft, on a piece of wooden framework about seven inches broad, between the ladder shaft up which he had come, and the main shaft up and down which the buckets come; it is divided into two portions, about three feet square each, and the deceased had no sooner thrown himself on that framework, apparently to sit down, than he overbalanced himself, and fell over backwards, down the middle opening of the shaft; he disappeared so quickly that I hardly knew who it was; I was sitting down with a candle in my hand, ready to go below, and within about six feet of deceased when he fell over; deceased did not speak nor utter any sound previously to falling over; I had no opportunity of seeing deceased before he fell, and therefore cannot say if he was overcome with fatigue, or had fainted, nor whether anything was the matter with him; immediately that deceased had fallen over I descended the ladder way, and there was no sign of any impure air or smoke in the shaft; the ladder shaft is in short stages of about twelve feet each, except in two lengths, where they are twenty-four feet in length each; the trap-door over the main shaft was not closed; it is usual for it to be closed, except when occasionally the men are coming up from their work, or going below, and tools have to be sent up or down; then the door is left open; it was a most unusual thing for deceased, or anyone else, to sit down, as he could have sat down on the ledge behind him, after coming up on the outer side of the shaft, instead of where he did, and he would have been then safe; the shaft is about 200 feet in depth; when I got below, with a man named Gunther, deceased was lying on his back; he appeared then to be quite dead; there were not any of the men at the bottom of the shaft when deceased fell; I believe at the time he fell the rope down the middle of the shaft was stationary, and at the end there was an iron bucket, about ten or twenty feet from the bottom of the shaft, and in his descent the deceased, I think, must have fallen against the bucket, to which cause I attribute the cut on his upper lip. John O'Connell deposed: I am a legally-qualified medical practitioner of New South Wales, residing at Hill End; yesterday afternoon, between 5 and 6 o'clock, I went to Krohmann's claim, Hawkins Hill, and saw the body of deceased lying there dead; he had apparently been dead about half an hour; the back part of the skull had been driven in, and there were fractures about the third or fourth cervical vertebra, or, in other words, the neck was broken; there was a large bruise on the chest; the left foot was broken close to the ankle; the right knee was fractured and opened; the lip, nose, and portion of upper jaw were frightfully lacerated; I have seen the place where deceased is reported to have fallen from, and think he must have been suffering from some temporary weakness, arising, probably, from his having come hastily up the ladder, and then over-balanced himself at the place where he sat down; the injuries I have mentioned would cause instantaneous death. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased came to his death by accidentally falling down the shaft of Krohmann's claim, Hawkins Hill, on Monday, 23rd September, 1872. The jury recommended that the trap-door over the main shaft be kept closed during the time of changing the shifts of the men working in all claims where a ladder-way is in use.

DIAMOND CUT DIAMOND.—The *Braidwood Dispatch* relates that two parties in the town had determined to take up some ground, and sent instructions to a Sydney broker to make the selection in their name, promising him a third share of the concern. On visiting the ground, however, a few days afterwards to mark it out, never doubting but that their instructions had been fulfilled (particularly as the broker was a personal friend), they found that some one had been before them, and that it was already marked out. On instituting inquiries at the Lands Office, they learned that their friend the broker had made the selection in his own name, and was negotiating with a few speculators in Sydney for the transfer of the lease at a very handsome figure. The sequel, however, showed that the biter was bitten, as the parties to whom he had entrusted the marking out of the ground caused a confidential communication to reach him, from a quarter which he thought he could trust, to the effect that the whole thing was a hoax, that there was not a sign of copper on the ground, and that the specimens which had been sent down were obtained elsewhere. The time drawing near for a second payment of rent, he accepted the first offer made to him by some of the speculators in the secret, who, to place the lease beyond dispute offered a similar amount to the two parties who took up the land, which they also accepted, glad to wash their hands of the whole matter. The sum paid was merely a nominal one, but in a few days it was announced publicly that the concern had been floated with a capital of £4000. The only satisfaction the parties who first took up the land appear to have is this—that the broker made nothing out of it any more than themselves.

FOOTBALL.—WALLAROO 15 v. THE KING'S SCHOOL 20.—The last match of the season was played between the above clubs on Saturday, the 21st ultimo, in the Parramatta Domain, the game being won by the latter after a very close contest. For the King's School "touch downs" were made by Rutledge and Baylis, and a "goal" was kicked by the captain of the side. Several of their best players were absent from the Wallaroo team, but the vacant places were well filled by Smythe and Lindeman, whose play was second to none on the ground. This is the third occasion on which these clubs have met in friendly contest. The first match was drawn, neither side obtaining a goal, and the second was won by the Wallaroos.

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SUPREME COURT.—Business This Day.—Term List: New trial motion, Macnab v. Bowman and others (part heard). Master's Office: Friday, 27th September, 1872, at 10.30, Hosking v. Mitchell (2285), to consider decree; at 11 a.m., Commercial Bank v. Sempill, adjourned evidence.

SUGAR CANE ON THE MACLEAY RIVER.—The sugar cane down the river at Summer Island and Kinchela (says the *Herald*) has not suffered from the frost so severely as the cane in and about Kempsey. We learn that the cold was not nearly so great at Summer Island as at Kempsey at any time during the winter. Many of the farmers intend to plant sugar cane this season, and are now preparing to do so.

REMARKABLE BUNCH OF ORANGES.—A very remarkable bunch of oranges, consisting of no less than two dozen, all growing in a cluster on one stalk, like a bunch of grapes, was presented to Lady Robinson, on Tuesday last, together with some other curiosities, by Mrs. W. H. Mullen. This singular specimen of horticulture was grown at the garden of Mr. J. M. Saunders, Louth Park Road.—*Maitland Mercury.*

A STRANDED BLACKFISH.—A local journal states that as Mr. Pulsford, of the Bellinger, and another were travelling along the beach between the Nambucca and the Mackay Heads on Friday, 13th instant, they saw stranded on the beach a large fish, which they supposed to be either a young whale or a blackfish. The animal had blowholes, and measured fifteen feet in length. There was a large cut in the side, from which a quantity of oil was running. Our informant states that from fifteen to twenty gallons of oil could be got from the blubber, and the fat was about one foot in thickness.

WEBB'S CALIFORNIAN MAIL LINE.—A few months ago, the report of a debate which was alleged to have taken place in Congress on May 7, in connection with a subsidy to Webb's line of steamers, was published in the New Zealand journals, and copied into various Australian newspapers. The report, it appears, was sent from San Francisco in manuscript. According to the following letter to the editor of the *Alta California*, no such debate took place, and therefore the condemnatory remarks attributed to Senator Chandler are fictitious. The writer says:—"In looking over the files of New Zealand papers at hand, per steamer Idaho, I notice extensive and elaborate articles published, purporting to be a debate in Congress while the Australian Steamship Bill was being discussed, May 7th, 1872, before that body. Editorial articles in the same papers denounce the Press of California bitterly for suppressing this important debate, just on the eve of important negotiations with Mr. Duffy, &c. It cannot be denied that parties here in San Francisco have, from the inception and final inauguration of this line, been persistent in their opposition to the enterprise. This combination of respectability and the end they have in view is to break down the present service, in hopes of aiding a line from Sydney to this port. With this preface, and to be brief, I will state that the debate, as furnished the colonial press, in which over a column is given as Senator Chandler's speech on the Australian bill, and other senators, I pronounce a base deception. No such speech was ever uttered, nor was the bill pending at the time that speech was made. The *Congressional Globe* is in a half-dozen libraries in this city. Let the curious examine for their own satisfaction. This debate is said to have taken place May 7th, 1872. I invite them to go back to the *Globe* of April 16, 1872, pages 2462 to 2474 inclusive, when the bill was discussed, and they will not find this infamous libel in that debate, nor within the pages of the *Globe* or out of it at any time within this decade. The cunning exhibited to give plausibility to one point I will give: There are two Morrills in the United States Senate—one the Hon. Lot M. Morrill, of Maine, is the warm friend of the Australian bill; the Hon. Justin S. Morrill, of Vermont, is the bitter opponent of all subsidies. The same steamship which carried this libel to the colonies took files of Californian papers. Among the Press despatches was a paragraph that Senator Morrill, of Maine, would propose an amendment to the Appropriation Bill granting this subsidy to the Webb line, &c. Did those interested parties say there were two Morrills in the Senate? By no means; but to nail the despatch as a lie they quote that Senator Morrill moved to table the bill. Was not that highly honourable (!!!)? The Press of California is denounced as practising a mean deception by withholding this debate. Especially *The News of the World* (which has furnished a complete summary for the colonies) is pronounced a fraud, and a wholly unreliable paper in withholding this important information. In conclusion, I will state where these interested parties obtained their stock in trade principally. When the Pacific Mail Bill was before the Senate at the session of 1870 and 1871 a bitter onslaught was made on the bill by Senator Chandler, in which he denounced the China steamers as rotten old hulks, only fit to be taken out to sea and blown up with glycerine. This speech is sent to the colonies as the views uttered when the Australian bill was before the Senate. For the information of the colonial Press I state a simple fact, that the Australian Steamship Bill, unanimously recommended by both Senate and House Committees at the last session of Congress, was not defeated nor brought to a final vote either in the Senate or House. The bill was reported and discussed at length on April 16, 1872, and has its place now on the 'Order of Business' of the Senate, standing No. 49 on a list of several hundred bills. That it will pass early the coming session is the firm opinion of—TRUTH."

THE NAUTICAL DRAMA.—Many an "old playgoer" (says the *Pall Mall Gazette*) must have experienced a pang of indignation on reading the report of [illegible] petition which has just been presented to the Master of the Rolls by the governing body of the Royal Dramatic College. The petition of the Dramatic College virtually called upon the Court of Chancery to declare that a trust for the benefit of "nautical drama" in England had failed for want of an object—or, in other words, that "nautical drama" had ceased to exist. The late Mr. T. P. Cooke bequeathed to the Dramatic College the sum of £2000 stock to found a prize for the "best drama on a nautical or national subject." The first competition was held in 1867, when there were fifty competitors; and the drama which obtained the prize was afterwards produced at one of the theatres with considerable success. In 1868 there were twenty competitors, and a prize was awarded; but no manager could be found to incur the risk and expense of producing the successful play. In 1869 there were only twelve competitors, and the College were disposed not to award the prize, but were eventually induced to do so by a threat of legal proceedings. Since 1869 there has been no competition, and the Dramatic College now prayed that a scheme might be declared for the future administration of the prize fund, the Master of the Rolls letting slip an obvious opportunity of founding a prize for the best drama on a "legal or equitable subject," ordered the funds to be transferred to the general fund of the College. The extinction of the "nautical drama" is a melancholy event, but it was long ago rendered inevitable by the progress of those mechanical inventions which have revolutionised naval warfare. The yearly increasing difficulty of "shivering our timbers" has no doubt contributed largely to its decline, and the recent experiments on the Glatton probably precipitated the last crisis.

ENGLISH CIVILIZATION.—Those who look only on the wealth of England and the comfort of the well-to-do classes will profit something by studying a picture of English childhood, in the case of a boy, named Thomas Morgan, aged 14, who, rather than bear the "ills we have," preferred, even at his young age, "to fly to others that he knew not of." We give the narrative in the "peculiar" style of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, which is as follows:—An inquest was held by the district coroner, of Joyford, near Coleford, a few days ago, on the body of a boy, named Morgan, 14 years of age. "It appeared from the evidence that Thomas Morgan on his return home from work in the evening was requested by his mother to fetch her some water—a request he did not comply with, but left the house 'with a little handkerchief.' A short time afterwards a neighbour saw him up in a hedge, and thinking he was there 'to frighten somebody,' gave him a shake. No shaking, however, could bring Thomas Morgan back to busy life again, for he had hanged himself from an alder tree, with one leg touching the ground, and the other knee on the bank. When we look upon the advantages he had enjoyed, his conduct in thus leaving this pleasant world prematurely is quite unaccountable. He did not want money, for he worked in a colliery as a carter at 10s. a week; his father earned 18s. a week, and another brother also earned 18s. a week 'when he worked.' Thomas Morgan had been at school for one year eight years before he destroyed himself, but 'his clothes were bad, and he had never been inside a church,' nor had he been baptized; and he, his father and mother and three other children slept together without a bedstead upon 'frog-grass,' covered with rags, the room not having, as the coroner stated, 'superficial area enough for a pig.' It is satisfactory to learn, however, that the jury returned a verdict of *felo de se*, and that we marked our sense of the child's ingratitude by burying him at midnight at Berry burial-ground, in the presence of 'a large but silent assemblage.' He will not insult us again; but what could the 'large and silent assemblage' be thinking of at the funeral?"

THE OPERA.—On Wednesday, "L'Africaine" was repeated before a large audience, and the performance was in all respects a highly creditable one for so difficult and unsympathetic a work. Signora Zenoni was scarcely in such good voice as on the previous representation. Signora Coy, Mr. Beaumont, and Signor Coliva, if anything, improved on their first appearance. Yesterday evening, "Satanella" was again performed to a very large assemblage of the patrons of the opera, who appeared to be delighted with it. The next season commences on Monday with "Les Huguenots;" the cast is unquestionably the most complete for this opera that has yet been announced here.

DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT AT BALMAIN.—Last evening, the Balmain Amateur Dramatic Association gave a very successful entertainment, in aid of the funds of the local School of Arts. There was a large and fashionable audience, the hall of the School of Arts being crowded. The first part consisted of the comedy entitled "Checkmate," which was given by special request, having been before rendered by the association. The various characters were sustained in a manner highly creditable to the amateur performers, particularly Sam Winkle; and the piece throughout caused much mirth. The screaming farce of "The Spectre Bridegroom" took amazingly; and the burlesque opera, "Bombastes Furioso," in which many local hits were happily introduced, concluded the entertainment. The interest of the audience was maintained to the close; and the Dramatic Association must have had reason to congratulate themselves on the success of their efforts to afford an evening's enjoyment in the cause of a useful institution. They were efficiently aided by an orchestra from Sydney.

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.

AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATED PRESS TELEGRAM.

MELBOURNE.

THURSDAY.

A MAN, named John Sexton, died from the result of violence inflicted by a man named O'Shea, who has been arrested.

The Education Bill has been denounced from the altar of the Roman Catholic Church, Belfast, in this colony.

In the decision of the Pilot Board with regard to the grounding of the Victoria, both Captain Panter and Lieutenant Tandy are blamed.

A question was put in the Legislative Assembly, this afternoon, as to whether the Government would bring back destitute Victorians from Townsville; Mr. Francis promised to communicate with the Queensland Government on the subject, and to consider the question.

The debate on the Education Bill is being proceeded with.

The Exhibition opens in Melbourne, November 6.

The Government have under consideration the advisableness of voting £2000 as a Victorian contribution towards a permanent Annexe at South Kensington.

Band and Albion Consols are depressed.

The Kassa's cargo of Java sugars has been sold at £38 10s. to £40.

There have been considerable sales of brandies in lines 120 hogsheads at 6s. 6d.

Breadstuffs are very dull.

SAILING.—City of Adelaide (s.) The Claud Hamilton (s.) sails for Otago on Saturday.

QUEENSCLIFF.

THURSDAY.

ARRIVED.—Aldinga (s.), from Adelaide; Rangatira (s.), from Adelaide; Atlantic, barque, from Cape Byron.

SAILED.—Naiad, brig, for Newcastle. At 5.30, City of Adelaide (s.), for Sydney.

HOBART TOWN.

[VIA MELBOURNE.]

THURSDAY.

At the election for Fingal, Mr. Douglas, a Ministerialist, defeated Mr. Gellibrand, the mover of the motion of want of confidence in the late Administration. For Oatlands, Mr. Wilson has been returned; and for Deloraine, an Oppositionist has been placed at the head of the poll.

ADELAIDE.

THURSDAY.

The Treasurer made his Budget speech to-day in the Legislative Assembly. He said he expected that the revenue for this year would reach £727,000, and that the probable deficit at the end of the year would be £36,000. He estimated that the revenue next year would amount to £750,000, and that the expenditure would be £753,000, leaving a total deficit at the end of 1873 of about £40,000. He expressed a hope that this would be reduced through the instrumentality of the Consolidation Loans Bill, and that no fresh taxation would be necessary. The Customs' revenue this year is a quarter of a million; the land sales amount to £150,000, and the revenue from railways to £90,000.

The breadstuffs market is quiet. The news from California is still depressing the market. There have been sales of country flour at £12 15s. 20,000 bushels of new crop wheat were offered, deliverable in December or January, at 4s., but there was no sale.

MINERAL LEASES.

A MEETING of persons interested in mineral leases, other than gold and coal, was held at the Royal Hotel, last evening. There were fully sixty persons present. Alderman Linsley occupied the chair, and read the advertisement convening the meeting.

Mr. J. F. BURNS, in explaining the objects for which the meeting had been convened, said that the first point upon which he wished for an opinion by the meeting was in reference to the demand of the Government to pay an additional sum upon the money lodged by mining persons for land which they intended to take up, but which they had never obtained, and which, in fact, they might never obtain. (Hear, hear.) The Act was almost silent with respect to parties under circumstances to which he had referred. Since the beginning of the year there had been an enormous increase in applications to the Government for mineral lands under the Act; and it had only been since then that the Government had not had time to have the applications reported upon and lands granted. The Government had been unable to get the lands surveyed, but that was no reason why that should place those parties who applied for land in the same position as those parties who had obtained leases and got possession of the land. The law enacted that where parties obtained leases the payments should balance with the Government financial year, but in many cases parties had not obtained possession, and had not had time to prove whether the land was valuable or not, and yet the Government proposed that they should pay the additional rent in order to make it balance with the ensuing year. The law intended that when a person reported his selection at the Lands Office, and paid the money into the Treasury, he should have a clear lease for one year from that period, and he did not think that under the Act the Government could in any way prevent (unless the Land Minister thought fit to do so) persons from occupying land for the entire year. (Hear, hear.) There were parties who took this view, and he knew there were persons who had resolved, under advice, to decline payment. Several questions now arose about which he thought it would be well to elicit in the most unmistakable manner the views of the Minister for Lands. If the Government thought the person who did not pay should forfeit his land for twelve months then he thought it was important that the mining community should know that that was the view and intention of the Minister. The Crown Lands Occupation Act did not take into consideration at all those persons who had taken out permissive rights. On the 19th September, 1863, Mr. Robertson issued the following regulation:—

"His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to make the following additional regulation for carrying into effect the 'Crown Lands Occupation Act of 1861,' viz., '60 (a). The sum of five shillings per acre paid on application for authority to select mineral lots will be held to cover the rent of the land for one whole year from the day on which the selection is actually made,' provided such selection be made within twelve months from the date of authority to select."

In the opinion of Mr. Robertson, the party who was in possession of a mineral lease occupied the ground as a right for twelve months. On the same day he issued another regulation which seemed to clash with the first. It was as follows:—

"Having reference to the foregoing additional rule, and also to section 60 of the Regulations of 1st November, 1861, which declares that the rent on the renewal of leases of mineral lots is to be prepaid in the month of September, and also that the leases shall in all cases end on the 31st of December,—it is hereby notified to all such lessees or intending lessees who have already notified their selection that, in order to adjust their future payments to the calendar year, they are required to pay into the Colonial Treasury, on or before the 30th instant, such a proportion of the annual rent, at 5s. per acre, as may correspond with the broken period of the year intervening between the date of notifying the selection and the 31st December ensuing, that is to say: Persons who made their selection on the 1st July last are regarded as having prepaid their rent to 30th June, 1863, and are now called upon to pay, before the close of this month, the portion of rent for the remainder of the year 1863, and so in like manner for longer or shorter periods. Thereafter the rent will be prepaid in the month of September for the calendar year ensuing, as contemplated in the 60th paragraph of the regulations above quoted."

Now this was the first time the Government issued any regulation with reference to persons having these permissive occupation rights; and if Mr. Robertson had power to make these regulations, the present Minister for Lands had the same power to have them abolished; and he did not see why the Minister should not relax the regulations so that it would not be incumbent upon the party to pay this additional money until it was ascertained clearly whether he was entitled to the land or not. (Hear, hear.) There was another matter to which he would refer, and in reference to which he knew a very strong feeling existed. They were aware that it was the practice of the Government, if a party lodged money for a mineral lease at the Treasury and reported that he had made a selection, and it was found that for some reason or other over which he had no control the land could not be given to him, the Government would not refund the money; but it was open to the applicant to take up similar land elsewhere. Now there was nothing in the law to compel the Government to take this course; it was merely a departmental matter, and was unreasonable and unjust. He thought the Government should do no more than make a charge for the fee of the surveyor and return the balance of the money. (Hear, hear.) In Queensland the money was returned without deduction under similar circumstances. In a great many cases persons fixed upon certain portions of land, and if they could not get it they liked to have their money back and then select other land if they thought proper. He thought the practice now adopted inequitable and unjust, and that it ought to be abolished. He proposed the following resolution,—"That it is expedient that a deputation should be appointed to wait upon the Minister for Lands in reference to the regulations calling for additional payments within the present month for land selected for or applied for mining other than for gold, and also with respect to all other matters affecting the selection or leasing of such lands."

Mr. RAY seconded the resolution, and cordially endorsed the remarks of the mover.

Mr. PRITCHARD dissented from that portion of Mr. Burns's speech with reference to the restitution of the money paid for land. He thought, at the present time, the bulk of the money that was paid into the Treasury on the part of persons who were desirous of having it refunded was not paid by persons who were bona fide miners and men of bona fide enterprise. The majority were men who simply made use of the miner. (No.) He knew very well this money did not affect the bona fide miner so much as it did the speculator.

Mr. P. HOURIGAN supported the resolution, and with regard to the lease question said that a short time ago he had an interview with the Minister for Lands and raised the question about persons applying for particular land, and being unable to obtain it on account of prior application. He told the Minister for Lands he thought in such a case, that if persons had no desire to select other land, the Government should and ought to refund the money. Mr. Farnell agreed with what he said (hear, hear), and had no hesitation in saying that in such cases the Government would refund the money. He said he was of opinion that the Government would refund the money. He (Mr. Hourigan) did not see that any gentleman in that meeting could object to anything that had fallen from Mr. Burns. It was quite right if persons obtained leases and occupied ground, that they should pay; but it would be a monstrous thing where people applied for land and could not get it that they should be unable to get their money refunded. He hoped the Minister for Lands would be able to modify the rule and let the public know how they stood. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. E. N. EMMETT said it appeared by the resolution that we were asked to see the Minister for Lands by deputation to-morrow, and find out what is the intention of the Government with reference to these mineral leases. Would it not be well to ask the Government at once to stay this question while a committee from that room prepared such rules or regulations as might be thought advisable, and ask the Government to adopt them on a fair basis? (Hear, hear.) He thought the Government had been very lax in dealing with the mineral lands of the colony—(hear, hear)—and had forgotten the high position they held and the important question they were dealing with. It did seem extraordinary that a person who applied in February, and paid his £50, should, after waiting some months, not only not get his land but be unable to get his money back. (Hear, hear.) He suggested that the Government should be asked to stay proceedings for some months until the mining community could approach them as it ought to do.

Mr. BROOKS, while perfectly agreeing in the object of the resolution, thought there was much cogency in the remarks of Mr. Emmett. (Hear, hear.) He thought the Minister would be quite unable to meet the views of the deputation to-morrow, and make such changes as might be desirable; but he thought the suggestion of Mr. Emmett, to ask the Minister to suspend the operation of the law in order to obviate the difficulties which might occur on the 30th of the month, might be adopted with advantage. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. RAY thought Mr. Emmett's proposal would hardly meet the case, inasmuch as persons had actually paid the rent already.

Mr. LIPPMAN said that, after mature consideration, he thought the Government were on the point of taking money out of his pocket to which they were not entitled. (Hear, hear.) He believed, however, that the return of money to those persons who did not get their land could not take place because the law was explicit, and they must leave the Legislature to remedy it if it was wrong. He would have preferred the resolution to have empowered a deputation to request the Minister for Lands to postpone collection of the second rent for at least a month—(hear, hear)—and during that period we should have ample time to consider what further steps it would be proper and advisable to take.

Mr. PILE thought, if we simply asked the Minister to postpone the collection for one month, we should not be a bit better off than at present. His opinion was that they should form a deputation to the Government and get the best time they could, and the more general the instructions upon the subject were the better.

Mr. E. N. EMMETT moved the following amendment,—"That in the opinion of this meeting a deputation should be appointed to wait upon the Minister for Lands to inform him that this meeting is of opinion that the Minister should stay for one month the collection of the fees upon mineral lands; and to inform him that a committee has been appointed to prepare rules to be submitted to the Government after having passed a public meeting."

Mr. GEORGE HURLEY seconded the amendment.

Mr. BURNS opposed the amendment, and did not think the Minister for Lands would feel complimented by having dictated to him what kind of regulations he should frame. (Hear, hear.) He thought it would be quite enough to ask the suspension for a time of the payment of this additional rent.

After further discussion as to the instructions to be given to the proposed deputation,

Mr. BURNS amended the resolution so as to read as follows,—"That it is expedient that a deputation should be appointed to wait upon the Minister for Lands, specially to request the suspension of the regulation calling for additional payment within the present month for land selected or applied for mining other than for gold, and also with respect to all other matters affecting the selection or leasing of such lands."

Mr. EMMETT thereupon withdrew his amendment in favour of the resolution, which was carried almost unanimously.

Mr. FLETCHER moved,—"That, in the opinion of this meeting it is unjust for the Government to demand additional rent for mineral land until such land had been surveyed and the selectors informed that their application had been granted."

Mr. PILE seconded the resolution, which was agreed to.

After appointing a deputation to wait upon the Minister for Lands at an early date, a vote of thanks was passed to the chairman and the meeting closed.

VISIT OF THE PREMIER TO THE NORTHERN DISTRICTS.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.]

TAMWORTH, MONDAY.

THE Colonial Secretary left Murrurundi on Saturday evening, and arrived here at about noon to-day. Owing to the wet weather which has prevailed since Sunday afternoon, the road has not been favourable for fast travelling, and the Premier was therefore not expected to reach Tamworth until late this afternoon. Several gentlemen, however, drove out to meet him. At Goonoo Goonoo, the head station of the Peel River Land and Mineral Company, some fifteen miles out, he was met by Mr. Hanley Bennett, M.L.A., and from that place he was driven into Tamworth by Mr. Philip Gidley King, J.P., the manager of the Peel River Co.'s estate. On arrival in town, Mr. Parkes was met by a number of the principal residents of Tamworth at the Courthouse, where Mr. Abraham Cohen read an address of welcome. Among the gentlemen present were Mr. D. W. Irving, P.M., Mr. J. Garland, J.P., Mr. J. Dowe, M.D.; Mr. George Cochrane, Manager of the Bank of New South Wales; Mr. Finch, manager of the Commercial Bank, and others.

The address, which was numerously signed, offered the Colonial Secretary on this his first official visit to this part of the colony a cordial welcome. They trusted that the visit would be the means of impressing upon his mind the importance of the district, and they hoped that the Colonial Secretary would, by legislation, give them the same opportunities of progress as were allowed to the Southern and Western districts of the colony. Now that it had been ascertained that the district was of such great value and so rich in mineral wealth, which would ultimately give employment to some thousands of the working classes, and thus be the means of contributing large sums to the general revenue, they hoped that personal inspection would enable the Premier to see the necessity of increasing the present means of communication, and of making more easy the transit of ore from the mines to the metropolis. They respectfully suggested that the only means of meeting the important want to which they referred was by extending the line from Murrurundi northwards. They said that prior to 1852 the pastoral and agricultural interests were of very little importance as compared with their present value. Owing to favourable seasons they had since been developed to a very large extent. The agricultural interest was at that time almost unknown, but this had now proved itself to be a great farming district, and now supplied the Gwydir, Barwon, Castlereagh, Culgoa, Walgett, and other localities with flour and other commodities. The requirements of the town and district could not well be set forth in this address. An opportunity would, however, be taken to bring under notice the most urgent of their local wants. Finally, they hoped that the visit of the Premier would gratify him and give such information respecting the district as would enable him to deal ably with any question which might be brought before the House respecting its importance or wants, and they felt sure that they might expect from the head of the Government a proper appreciation of the wants of the district.

Mr. PARKES replied: "I thank you for the cordial welcome to your town and district, which you are pleased to give me as Colonial Secretary of the colony. I have long been sensible of the importance of the district of Tamworth—of the rich and productive character of the soil, and of the variety of the mineral wealth distributed through large tracts of the surrounding country; and I hope I have at all times, in the share I have taken in legislative business, manifested a desire to deal equally with all parts of the colony. I assure you that it will afford me much satisfaction to assist in improving the means of communication between the favoured Northern districts and the metropolis, and I believe my constituents in Sydney are as much interested in any such improvement as the residents of Tamworth, Armidale, or Tenterfield. I do not withhold from you that in my judgment it will be a wise policy to extend the Northern railway without delay in the direction of Tamworth. I shall be very glad to make myself acquainted, so far as the limited time at my disposal will admit, with the town of Tamworth, its advantages and its wants. I thank you for your expression of your good wishes towards myself personally, and I shall be happy if by my visit I shall be enabled to gain information which hereafter will be useful to me in the performance of my public duties."

The Premier visited the gaol, the accommodation of which is very inadequate; and the hospital, which contains ten or a dozen patients, and is apparently well conducted. He then repaired to the Somerset Inn, and in the afternoon, Mr. P. G. King drove him to the Church of England school, and to the Public school, at which latter place he was also accompanied by the member for the district. There are 220 children on the rolls of the two schools and about seventy-five per cent. of the whole were in attendance. The School of Arts was also visited, and at night a large public meeting assembled in the Oddfellows' Hall to present another address of welcome. The chair was occupied by Mr. P. G. King, J.P., and the address, which was signed by Mr. Bennett, M.L.A., and one hundred other residents, was read by Mr. Bennett. The persons who signed the address expressed a hope that while the Premier's tour through this portion of the Northern district might tend to his enjoyment and health after the fatigues and anxieties of his official duties, it might also serve to make him practically acquainted with the extent, capabilities, and wants of this great wealth-producing portion of the colony. They more especially called his attention to the desirability of a speedy extension of the railway from Murrurundi upwards through the district, via Tamworth, as the only means of developing those great industries now growing up in their midst. They said that they had gold, tin, copper, and coal, also wool and agricultural produce in rich profusion, and only required a cheap and rapid mode of transit to make this one of the most prosperous districts in the colony. Finally, they conveyed the expression of their confidence that on his return to his Ministerial duties he would, in conjunction with the Administration over which he had the honour to preside, frame such measures as should secure to them and to their interests a full share of his attention and sympathy while engaged in promoting the general prosperity of the colony at large. Mr. Parkes addressed the meeting for about half an hour on general topics befitting the occasion. He thanked them for the address, and promised to send a written reply. He was well received, and heartily cheered at the close of the meeting.

THE PRECIOUS OR NOBLE OPAL.

THE recent discovery of this beautiful gem in Queensland, followed by the exhibition of the brilliant specimens brought thence to this city, calls for more than a passing notice; and the following account of this remarkable class of minerals, founded on the text of the best authorities, may prove acceptable to our readers.

There are several species of opal, viz.—the *Precious* or *Noble Opal*, exhibiting a play of rich colours; *Fire-opal* or *Girasol*, having only hyacinthed and yellow reflections; *Common* and *Semi-opal*, being non-opalescent varieties; *Hydrophane*, or "Oculus-mundi," becoming transparent by immersion in water; *Cacholong*, nearly opaque, of a bluish-white colour; *Hyalite*, colourless or pellucid; *Fiorite* or *Pearl-sinter*, and siliceous-sinter, generally transparent, being a deposit from "the siliceous waters of hot springs," &c.; *Opal-jasper* and *wood-opal*, both being opaque and containing foreign admixtures, as oxide of iron, for instance, in the opal-jasper. *Opal agate* and *menilite*, and two or three other varieties, may also be added to the list. The hardness is from 5·5 to 6·5, and the specific gravity from 1·9 to 2·3.

None of these varieties, except the noble and fire opals, possess the marvellous play of colours which imparts their great value; and no problem has more puzzled mineralogists and other men of science than to account satisfactorily for that play of colours.

Professor Mohs says:—"The phenomenon of the play of colours of precious opal has not been hitherto satisfactorily explained. According to Haüy, it is the consequence of fissures in the interior filled with thin films of air which reflect coloured light, according to the law of Newton's coloured rings." And Professor Haidinger sums up the conclusions of the most learned savans thus:—"From a great number of observations, Sir David Brewster concludes that the play of light depends upon openings in the interior of the mass of opal, which are not fissures, but of a uniform shape, and reflecting the tints of Newton's scale."

All the opal family, with slight variations, have the same chemical composition, being "hydrated silver," the amount of water differing in each species. They are, in fact, the same substance as quartz, which is pure *silica*, excepting that they contain from 7 to 10 per cent. of water (omitting fractions) *chemically* combined. The wonder is not so much that the precious opal should consist only of pure silver in quartz, because the ruby and sapphire consist of pure clay or alumina, with a little colouring matter; but that there should be such a splendid variety of colours in the same specimen, without any colouring matter. This quality it is, which gives their great value; and Ure, Harry Emanuel, Dana, and others professing to know their value, say that this value "depends entirely on the brilliancy and play of its colours, and any attempt at pricing it would be an idle task. For large fine gems of extraordinary beauty as much as £1000 has been paid. Fine ring or brooch stones bring from £40 to £100, and smaller ones from 5s. to £20 per piece, they being rarely sold by the carat (4 grains)." Ure adds that "fine opals, of moderate bulk, have been frequently sold at the price of diamonds of equal bulk," the Turks being fond of them. He also mentions that a "Hungarian opal in the Great Exhibition of 1851, called the 'Mountain of Light,' weighed 526½ carats, and was estimated at £4000 sterling."

Common opals are extensively used on the Continent in the manufacture of snuff-boxes, handles of walking sticks, &c., &c.; for which purposes they are mined for in Hungary, which is supposed to be the greatest depository of opals in the world, and until lately possessed the only *precious* or *noble* opal mine, which has been worked ever since the year 1400. *Mohs*, in his work on Mineralogy, vol. 2, p. 325, says:—"Hungary has for a long time been the only locality of precious opal, which is found at Czerwenitza, near Kashau, along with common and semi-opal, in a kind of porphyry....... Fine varieties have been since discovered in the Faroe Islands; and most beautiful ones, sometimes quite transparent, near Gracios a Dios, in the province of Honduras, America. Generally it forms short, irregular veins, strongly connected with the matrix, which in most cases is porphyry; or is imbedded in it in amorphous (or without crystalline form) of various dimensions."

Common opal is often found in fossil shells, making a perfect cast of the whole or body of the fish. Wood-opal is found in Australia and Tasmania in the form of large trees; the opal, in short, having thoroughly permeated and fossilized the whole tree. These are every day-proofs to the mineralogist that the opal must at one period have been held in solution in water, and having penetrated every compartment of the shell or fibre of the wood, then became solidified as a mineral substance, to exist throughout ages.

BOWLING ALLEY POINT, PEEL RIVER.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

IN my last report from this place I promised to give an account of the reefs on the Peel River Land and Mineral Company's Gold-field, which is divided by the Peel River from the Government side. The reefs have been worked by the public for so many years that they have become of importance to the mining interests; hitherto mining on this estate has been carried on entirely under the monthly license system, but lately several leases for reefs have been granted, and sterling companies have been floated under the auspices of influential Sydney capitalists.

The nearest reef to Nundle is Thomson's, upon this reef but little labour has been expended; the trial crushing from quartz raised by J. Fuller yielded an ounce to the ton, and is about undergoing further prospecting. Between this reef and Price's Gully, Bowling Alley Point, (about two miles) three or four reefs crop out; and, from the surface indications, shewing reef gold in the alluvial closely adjacent, I am of opinion they are worthy of attention. The next are Fuller's and Chamberlain's Reefs; for these a lease has been granted to some Sydney gentlemen of 120 yards along the line of both reefs, with a width of 70 yards. Upon Fuller's reef operations have been carried on in the primitive way for some years past, and under great disadvantages there have been splendid yields. Messrs. Khaler and Tomison had two tons crushed, yielding five ounces to the ton, irrespective of a bucketfull of specimens. James Williams and party also raised some very fine stone, giving, including specimens, over eight ounces to the ton. The cause of this reef falling into the hands of the present company is owing to the water drainage from the surrounding mountains deterring poor men from working it, but the water will be only a trifling obstacle to a company with capital. The other reef in this lease was opened by Chamberlain upwards of ten years since, who made a raise of £700 entirely from one shaft, without driving, and in a very short time left off mining, well satisfied, in those days, with the amount. Since that time this reef has been poked at by several hard-up miners, who have invariably made a raise; it has only been worked practically, and that only to a limited extent, by the party who have sold the same to the present Sydney proprietors. About 800 yards beyond the boundary of this company's lease, on the same line of reef, a four men's claim, held by Stratton and party, has been worked for upwards of two years, and has yielded during the whole time from 3 to 4 oz. per ton; I consider this claim to be a sterling, steady, and paying one; the depth of their shaft is nearly 20 feet, £350 was given for a fourth share in this claim—four men's ground, 160 feet.

I omitted to mention the continuation of Fuller's reef, which also extends beyond this company's boundary and up the mountain, on top of which a shaft was sunk some years since by a Mr. Reed, which yielded 3 oz. to the ton, but owing to the charge for crushing (£3 per ton in those days), this claim was abandoned, but recently a party are again prospecting it, and from stone shown me I infer that, if a tunnel was put in the hillside, so as to attain a good depth, it will be found to be equally as rich as the other parts of Fuller's reef.

As I have several more reefs that are working to describe, I will defer the same until my next report. I may mention that crushing machinery is being manufactured for three companies on the Government side, so that in about six months hence we shall be in an active state.

BURNING OFF THE GRASS.—The fires that have raged around us (the Macleay *Herald* observes) have not been without beneficial effects. Wherever a patch of young grass is seen (out in the country) a little observation will almost always disclose the fact that a fire has been there. All down and across the plains, where fires were almost continually raging, may now be seen a beautiful green sward, upon which the stock may be seen to feed evidently with a relish.

CATTLE AND SHEEP DYING.—Large numbers of cattle and sheep are dying in the district (the *Tenterfield Star* states), and on the Mole table-land, through the shortness of feed. Teamsters in travelling down the Lawrence and Tenterfield road lately have also lost several bullocks through the same cause.

PROGRESS IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

(*From the Mining Journal.*)

NEW South Wales appears to have entered upon a new phase of its industrial existence. For 35 years it was regarded merely as a fit place to which to deport our criminal classes, and the dreadful state to which its society was reduced may be inferred from the one fact that at one time ardent spirits formed the current medium in which payment was made for work and labour done. At last, in 1824, M'Arthur brought to light the virtues of the merino, and some decent families of emigrants began to leaven the lump of convict vice which formed the substratum of colonial life. In 1851, another great discovery was made—the existence of gold—and New South Wales shared the prosperity which the working of the precious metal also imparted to the neighbouring colony of Victoria, which, by the way, had been sliced off from New South Wales. Wool, coal, gold, and shipping gradually forced New South Wales into a great settlement between 1824 and 1859; and in the latter year another large portion of its territory was erected into a separate colony, under the name of Queensland. In the 13 years which have elapsed since 1859 New South Wales has been advancing further and further upon the path of civilization and material progress; and notwithstanding that the colony was reduced in size by the abstraction of Victoria in 1851, and of Queensland in 1859, the population of this interesting dependency—the most ancient of the Australasian settlements since it was founded in 1787—increased, we find, from 350,860 in 1861, to 503,981 in 1871. Every year seems to add to the industrial resources of New South Wales, and the latest addition is the discovery of tin. The last intelligence received from the colony states that the excitement which had arisen respecting tin discoveries was almost as great as that respecting gold. Many companies had been formed, and hundreds of persons had been induced to speculate, confident as they were that tin mining would not only be profitable but also desirable. Fresh discoveries were being made almost daily, and selections were taken up with such avidity that it was difficult to get them surveyed. A statement just published shows the quantity of land which has been taken up during the past twelve months for the purpose of working minerals other than coal or gold. Many of the selections mentioned in the return have been made for the purpose of copper mining, but the presumption is that most of them have been taken up with a view to tin mining:—May, 1871, 7 leases: area, 220 acres; rent, £55. June, 1871, 16 leases: area, 740 acres; rent, £185. July, 1871, 5 leases: area, 200 acres; rent £50. August, 1871, 5 leases; area, 160 acres; rent £40. September, 1871, 22 leases; area 1040 acres; rent, £260. October, 1871, 76 leases; area, 2626 acres; rent, £656 10s. November, 1871, 168 leases; area, 3680 acres; rent, £917 10s. December, 1871, 53 leases; area, 1440 acres; rent, £360. January, 1872, 89 leases; area, 2000 acres; rent, £500. February, 1872, 328 leases; area, 6110 acres; rent, £1527 10s. March, 1872, 539 leases; area, 13,657 acres; rent, £3414 5s. April, 1872, 932 leases; area, 19,756 acres; rent, £4932. Total, 2240 leases; area, 51,629 acres; rent, £12,904 15s. In these statistics the tin selections made in the Darling Downs district figure for 26,621 acres, and in the Inverell and Armidale districts large tracts of country have also been selected. The news received from the various mines is, upon the whole of a gratifying description. The returns of metal are not heavy at present, but large numbers of men in the employment of the various companies are busy with preliminary operations. Letters from the Tenterfield district report further discoveries of tin-bearing ground in that locality, and speak of some of the ground taken up as astonishingly rich. It is believed a considerable quantity of stream tin will be sent to Sydney during the next few months. A quantity of ingot tin from three or four of the mines, besides stream tin and ore, has been exhibited in Sydney, and, as may be readily imagined, it has attracted the greatest attention. A gentleman engaged in the mining department of the Victorian Government was sent recently to report upon the tin mines in the New England district of New South Wales; since his return he has stated his belief that the deposits of New South Wales stream tin are far richer than those of any other part of the world, and he instances the Elsmore mine as being richer than any mine in England. A Cornish miner has also, it is stated, been sent up to test the ground taken up by the Pioneer Company, at Ruby Creek; this miner is said to have reported that upwards of 150 holes have been sunk on the company's property, varying in depth from 5 feet to 11 feet, and that there are prospects of large yields—the expression used, indeed, is "immense yields."

We must, of course, not accept all we read or hear about New South Wales tin mines as gospel; still, they appear sufficiently rich to justify our remark that a new element has been added to the industrial resources of one of the greatest of England's colonies. Although it has taken New South Wales 85 years to accumulate a population of 503,000, it does not at all follow that the progress of the colony will not be much more rapid in the future than in the past. The great pressure for existence in the Old World, the development of the Press, of railways, of telegraphs, and of steam navigation are all powerful aids to the progress of colonization; and the successful prosecution of industrial pursuits in New South Wales—in which colony the taint of convictism is now but slightly apparent—must, in a few years, expand an already rich settlement into one of the principal States of the globe.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION, THIS DAY.

G. KISS.—At the Bazaar, at 11, Horses, Vehicles, Harness, Saddlery, &c.

W. PRICE AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11, Brown Paper, Tea, Groceries, Confectionery, Fish, Black Lead, Twine, Wines, Spirits, Ale, Porter; at 12, White Lead, Zinc, Paint, &c.

BUTLER AND INGLIS.—At the Railway, at 9, Hay, Straw, &c.; at their Mart, at 11, Fat Calves, Lambs, Pigs, &c.; at 11.30, Farm and Dairy Produce.

G. WELLS.—At Railway, at 9, Hay, Corn, Wood, &c.

IRWIN, BRIDGE, AND CO.—At their Produce Stores, at 10.30, Hides, Calfskins, Hair, Bones, Horns; at 2.15, Tallow.

MORT AND CO.—At their Produce Stores, at 10.30, Hides, Horse Hides, Hair, Horns, Bones, &c.; at 2.30, Tallow, Oil, &c.

RICHARDSON AND WRENCH.—At their Stores, at 2.30, Tallow.

J. A. TURNER.—At his Produce Stores, at 11, Hides, Calfskins, Horns, Bones, Hair, &c.; at 2.15, Tallow.

C. MOORE AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11, Fancy Prints, Greys, Threads, Cotton, Tapes, Hooks and Eyes; at 11.30, Black and Fancy Doeskins, Tweeds, Drills, &c.; at 12, Hats and Caps.

E. T. GILBERT AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 12, Gold, Tin, and Copper Shares; Freehold Cottage Property, Liverpool.

RICHARDSON AND WRENCH.—At their Rooms, at 11, City and Suburban Freehold Property.

A. MOORE AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11, Drapery, Clothing, Boots, Watches, Jewellery, &c.

LISTER AND GRISDALE.—At their Rooms, at 333, Pitt-street, Leather, Boot and Glove Trees, Weighing-machine, Shop Fixtures, Counter, &c.

T. F. MACKENZIE.—At Railway, at 9, Hay, Corn, Wood; at Dog and Duck, at 12, Calves, Pigs, Farm and Dairy Produce, Prime Mutton and Beef.

N. W. RAVEN.—At 9, Hay, Straw, &c.; at 10, Wood; at Black Swan Yards, at 12, Calves, Turkeys, Fowls, Dairy Produce, &c.

ELLIS AND CO.—At Railway, at 9, Hay, Straw, Potatoes; at Depot, at 11.30, Pigs, Lambs, Poultry, &c.; at 12, Butter, Cheese, Bacon, Oranges, &c.; at 4, Hides, Sheepskins, Wool, Tallow.

C. TEAKLE.—At his Rooms, at 11, Fancy Goods, Baskets, Perfumery, Pipes, &c.

HARRISON, JONES, AND DEVLIN.—At their Produce Stores, at 10.30, Hides, Calfskins, Hair, Horns, Bones, &c.; at 2.30, Tallow; at Ellis and Co.'s Yards, at 11, Fat Lambs.

F. FAHEY AND CO.—At the Exchange Auction Rooms, at 11, Gold, Tin, Copper, and other Shares.

MOSES AND HOPKINS.—At the Railway, at 9, Hay, Straw, Wood, &c.; at Farmers' Home, at 12, Calves, Pigs, &c.

THE STORY OF A PILLOW-CASE.—The following is extracted from the *Pall Mall Gazette* of July 25:—Nothing could be more satisfactory than the exculpation of Mr. Price Humphreys, who, having been taken into custody on the charge of uttering a counterfeit florin, was suspected of having committed the Hoxton murders because there were marks of blood on his waistcoat, and because a strange-looking article, supposed to be a bag, was found in his possession, also covered with blood stains. It appears from the statement made by the police at the Clerkenwell police-court, that the bag turns out to be a pillow-case, and that Mr. Price on Saturday evening left home with the view of purchasing the Sunday's dinner for himself and his family, taking with him the pillow-case empty. When he returned home, after an absence of some time, the pillow-case was full, and no doubt there was joy in the domestic circle when, on its contents being discharged, they proved to be two lamb's heads. Well would it have been for Mr. Price if, after this successful venture, he had stuffed a pillow into the case and laid his weary head upon it after his day's labour and dreamed of the morrow's repast; but, flushed with triumph, he expressed his intention of making another expedition in search of some peas and potatoes, and the pillow-case was again brought into requisition for the purpose of bringing home these agreeable adjuncts to the lamb's heads. The rest of the painful story is well known—rightly or wrongly, Mr. Humphreys was charged with passing bad money, the blood-stained pillow-case was found in his possession, and for three days he was suspected of being guilty of one of the most brutal murders of modern days. The story should be a lesson to every one not to divert pillow-cases from their natural uses, and above all in these murderous times never to put lamb's heads into them.

PERFECT FREEDOM FROM COUGHS IN TEN MINUTES IS SECURED BY DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.—They give instant relief, and rapidly cure asthma, consumption, bronchitis, coughs, and all disorders of the breath and lungs. They taste pleasantly. Sold by all medicine vendors.—ADV.

DRAPERY, Woollens, Hats and Caps, Damaged Goods, &c., commencing at 11 o'clock.—Chas. Moore and Co. request us to call the attention of the trade to their unreserved sale of a large assortment of the above, just landed, to take place this day, at Sale Rooms, Pitt-street.—ADV.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

THURSDAY EVENING.

THE amount of Customs duties received to-day was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Spirits	1151	14	7
Wine, still	204	16	0
Tobacco and snuff	390	12	0
—— unmanufactured	167	19	0
Tea	43	6	3
Sugar, unrefined	330	0	0
Opium	22	13	9
Rice	36	6	7
Dried fruits	194	11	8
Ad valorem duty	79	1	5
Specific duty	137	17	11
Harbour and light dues	0	4	8
Total	£2749	3	10

The associated auctioneers held to-day what may be considered the first wool sale of the season. The greater portion consisted of greasy parcels, the largest of which brought from 11¼d. to 12¼d. Other lots also sold well, and indicated an improved market. Sheepskins were in good supply, and sold briskly at full rates. Leather in moderate demand at about last week's quotations. The sales were as follows:—

By Messrs. Harrison, Jones, and Devlin: AP, 5 bales washed wool at 8½d.; 1B, 101 greasy at 11¼d.; JT, 22 at 12¼d.; WD, 20 scoured at 22d., 1 at 16d.; JS over New England, 4 at 23½d., 2 at 18½d.; W. Jones, 7 at 21½d. 6 washed at 11½d. to 14d., 7 mixed at 2¼d. to 11d., 7 greasy at 7d. to 14½d., 7 scoured at 17d. to 23½d., 2 broken at 11½d. to 16¼d., 1 clips at 4d. 21 lots sheepskins at 5¼d. to 9d.

By Messrs. Mort and Co.: Sole leather at 6d. to 10¼d.; tweed, 2s. 9d. to 3s. 1d.; kip, 1s. 8¾d.; harness, 1s. 5½d.; basils, 7s.

By Messrs. Irwin, Bridge, and Co.: 2 bales scoured wool at 24½d.; 1 greasy at 12¼d.; 1 mixed at 10¼d.; 1 pieces at 2¼d. 15 lots sheepskins at 7d. to 8¾d. Sole leather at 10¼d. to 10¾d.; horse butts at 10½d.; yearling, 2s. 10d.; calf, 3s. 8d.; harness, 1s. 3¼d. to 1s. 5¼d.

By Messrs. Richardson and Wrench: JM'M, 46 bales greasy wool at 11¼d., 5 broken and pieces at 8d., 2 locks at 7d., 1 broken at 9d. 3 lots sheepskins at 7¾d. to 8d.

By Mr. Turner: T in diamond, 10 bales handwashed wool at 15¼d., 5 greasy at 8d. to 11d., 1 fleece at 15¼d., 2 handwashed at 6¼d. to 16d., 1 scoured at 23d., 6 mixed and pieces at 3¼d. to 11d. 21 lots sheepskins at 6d. to 9d., pelts at 5d. to 5¼d. Sole leather at 10¼d. to 11¼d., horse-butts, 10d. to 10¼d.; harness, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5¼d.; kip, 1s. 10¼d. to 1s. 11d.; tweed, 1s. 11¼d. to 3s. 6d.; calf, 3s. 5d. to 3s. 7¼d.; yearling, 2s. 5¼d.; bag, 14s. 8d.; basils, 5s. 6d.

A firm feeling continues to mark transactions in the import markets. Breadstuffs have not been dealt in to any extent since the arrival of the Californian mail, as buyers looked for a decline, which has not taken place. The bulk of the Adelaide sorts in stock are held by one firm, and they anticipate an advance unless shipments not yet heard of arrive from California prior to next harvest. Coffee has an improved trade demand. Chicory is advancing; we note sale of a line of Barry's at 3½d. Eleme raisins have been quitted at 7¼d. Bottled ale is becoming scarce, and as short shipments are advised by the mail, holders ask extreme prices. Case spirits also command inquiry. Sales of Burnett's old tom at 12s. 6d., Lowndes's at 11s. A shipment of damaged Hongkong sugars, sold by Messrs. Bradley, Newton, and Lamb, at auction, realised £32 5s. to £34 5s. net. Messrs. Stubbs and Co. held a sale of imported merchandise, and quitted several lines at fair rates.

The principal change in the Stock and Share market to-day was a rise in Joint Stock Bank, sellers asking 12. City were wanted at 9¾. New South Wales changed hands at 43¼, and New Zealand at £20 4s. Australasian Steam in request, with sales at 17¼ to 17½. Buyers of Hunter River at previous rate.

We take the following from the *European Mail* of August 9:—

At the recent meeting of the Australian Trust Company (Limited), in liquidation, it was announced that all the liabilities of the undertaking have been extinguished, and that the liquidators have declared a payment in excess of capital at the rate of £1 per share.

A meeting of the Australian Agricultural Company was held on July 16, when a dividend of 15s per share was declared, making a total distribution of 27s 6d for the year, or rather more than 6¼ per cent. on the paid-up capital.

The report of the English and Australian Copper Company recommends the payment of an interim dividend of 2s 6d per share (£2 10s paid), to add 10 per cent. on the estimated profit of £16,172 to the reserve fund, and carry forward £6547, making £13,657 to be dealt with at the end of the year.

The Colonial and Foreign Meat Supply Company is announced, with a capital of £250,000 in 50,000 shares of £5 each.

At the half-yearly meeting of the English and Australian Copper Company, held on August 6, a dividend of 2s 6d per share, free of income-tax, was declared.

The English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank half-yearly meeting was held on July 30 at the offices, Cornhill. The report adopted stated that the balance of profit amounted to £50,000, after paying current expenses and making allowance for bad and doubtful debts. The board proposed paying a dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum (absorbing £21,000), writing off £1000 from bank premises and furniture, adding £5000 to the reserve fund, and leaving £3000 to be carried to next account.

Messrs. Burrows and Perks, writing from London on August 9th, state:—

A fair clearance has been made of the weevilled Adelaide wheat during the month at 60s per 496 lbs., after having been well screened once or twice, and occasionally three times. Tasmanian wheat of good quality would be in steady request at 62s to 63s per 496 lbs., but we believe that there is none now on sale in our market. The late arrivals from New Zealand, especially some by the Warrior Queen and Agnes Muir, have been of very good quality indeed, and also worth 62s to 63s. We have not seen such fine quality from New Zealand for many years, if indeed ever before. Adelaide flour has met with an inactive demand during the month, and at one time was much depressed, but closes in fair request at from 44s to 45s per 280 lbs. landed for good brands. It is at present too early to speak with any degree of certainty about this year's wheat crop. Harvesting has commenced in most of the early districts in our southern counties, but has been retarded by the wet weather. The same causes, and also the scarcity of labour, will doubtless prevent much being threshed in the fields, and we can scarcely expect a supply of new white wheat of any moment till next month.

Messrs. Morgan, Brothers' tobacco circular of August 1 is as follows:—

There has been but little activity in the market for United States tobacco, and the total sales of the month sum up but a trifling amount; the home trade have only operated as in need, and the dealing of exporters have been much restricted, owing to the limited stock in the market. Owners continue to be firm holders, and will not submit to any concessions on current rates, in the face of the limited addition which will be made to the present stocks by the next importation. Advices from the States report firm markets for all classes, and manufacturers willingly take whatever offers of suitable descriptions at full prices. It is also stated that not more than an average crop has been planted out this season, and the want of seasonable rain has very much retarded the operations of planters in many sections of the States. Suitable substitutes continue to be readily taken at full rates; the supply offering is restricted to a few growths. Cigar descriptions of useful qualities are in demand. Imports—410 hogsheads. Deliveries—1030 hogsheads against 944 hogsheads in the corresponding month of last year. Stock—13,800 hogsheads against 12,094 hogsheads in 1871; 12,988 hogsheads in 1870; 11,416 hogsheads in 1869; 16,651 hogsheads in 1868; 19,592 hogsheads in 1867; and 22,982 hogsheads in 1866. Virginia Leaf and Strips: The former, when of fine light colour and of good leafy descriptions, continue in demand at extreme rates, but the sale of strips has been very small, owing to the limited supply of good to fine spinning classes, which would bring top prices. Kentucky and Missouri leaf and strips have constituted the bulk of the operations during the month, although the transactions even for these have been of a limited character; no doubt there would have been considerably more business to report in leaf, had the stock of export descriptions afforded greater scope for the filling of orders now in the market; holders consequently have been rather firmer in their views, and an advance on most classes has been obtained. In strips, the sales effected have been but trifling; prices, however, continue extremely firm of all descriptions. Maryland and Ohio, when possessing colour, move off freely, but the lower classes, even when leafy, are not of a ready sale; there is but a poor supply of the former now offering. Havanna cigars suitable to the wants of this market continue to sell freely at full rates, but mixed and ordinary descriptions are difficult to place, even at low prices. Havanna leaf continues very scarce, and with such a limited supply as we have had for some time past, there is nothing to deal in. Opinions as to the new crop appear to vary very considerably. Yara and Cuba continue scarce, and would realise very full prices; supplies much wanted. Manila cheroots and cigars have moved off readily, and out of the late imports there are but few remaining in first hands. Prices continue steady for both descriptions. Manila tobacco has been but little operated in, but, owing to the confirmed reports of the unfavourable condition of the last crop, prices are firm. Columbian.—Ambalema: Stock quite bare. Carmen continues dull of sale, and, although the stock in this market is but trifling, buyers do not show any inclination to operate; holders, however, are firm. Giron: There is nothing new to report; fine wrappery descriptions would command full prices. Palmyra continues in request; when leafy and well assorted for colour, the arrivals of this description have sold readily, and at top rates. Common and mixed parcels difficult to realise. Esmeralda has been but little inquired for, the high prices demanded for this growth have very much operated against its general use. Algerian continues in favour, and when of good bright colour, and dry in condition, meets a ready sale; but mixed dark and ordinary descriptions are almost unsaleable. Paraguay: The few bales mentioned in our last realised extreme prices; supplies are much needed of this growth. Porto Rico, Arracan, Brazil, and St. Domingo: No stock. Turkey of bright colour and good condition continues to be sought after; other classes move off slowly. Macedonian has had a fair share of attention, but only the better classes are taken. Greek is but little inquired for, the stock of really coloury descriptions is now but small. Rio Grande: This growth, if dry and moderately leafy, would meet a ready sale at remunerative prices. Java: The operations have been but trifling, owing to the paucity of the stock in this market—good useful cutting descriptions would realise extreme rates. Dutch and German continue to be taken freely when obtainable at fair prices, cutting descriptions of the latter would meet a ready sale. Japan has moved off freely, and prices have been fairly maintained; various reports as to large arrivals are want-

ing confirmation, and the supply now on sale is not in excess of the demand. Hungarian scarcely any on sale. Latakia continues in moderate request, the superior qualities chiefly sought after. Negrohead: The only inquiry is for brands of well-known quality. Cavendish: There has been rather more doing; some considerable sales effected. Stalks and smalls are but little sought after.

MINING.

THURSDAY EVENING.

A RATHER quiet day was passed in the share market. In gold companies, Beyers and Holtermanns commanded most inquiry; sales at 50s. to 51s. 3d., closing with sellers at 51s. Carroll and Beards were done as high as 29s. 6d., and fell to 29s. Browns sold at 19s. and offered. Dayspring unsteady; transactions reported at 15s. 9d. to 15s., and then up to 15s. 6d. Krohmanns brought 48s. 6d.; Rapps, 15s. 6d. to 15s. 9d. Band and Albion Consols have become lower; sales exhibit a decline of 4s. Business in copper nominal only; Western Peak Downs at 3s. 3d., sellers at 3s.; Peak Downs offered at 5½. Tin shares flat; Sydney quitted at 6d. decline. Buyers of Wallsend and Waratah Coal at 8½ and 7; a parcel of the former sold at 9. Shale Oil at 35.

Messrs. Bradley, Newton, and Lamb's sale of tin ore was well attended, and there was brisk competition for every lot. Queensland Company's ore (assayed 73 per cent.) brought £82 10s.; Wilson's Downfall, 75 per cent., £84 5s.; Border Consols, 71 per cent., £80; Caledonian, 60·5 to 72·7 per cent., £79 15s.; Wheal Edith, 73 per cent., £83; Brassington, not assayed, £82; Champion ditto, £76; Border Consols ingot, £150.

Messrs. Richardson and Wrench report having sold by auction, to-day, 15 Queensland National Bank, £4 paid, at par.; 100 Krohmanns at 49s., 100 Beyers and Holtermans at 51s., 450 Carroll and Beards at 29s. 6d., Browns at 18s. 6d., 100 Oxon at 7s. 9d., Elsmore Tin, 10s. paid, at 17s.

Another dividend of 1s. per share has been declared by Hixson, Creighton, and Beard's G. M. Co.

The yield of the Band and Albion mine to-day was 160 oz. 15 dwts.

O'Connor's Sluicing Company, Maitland Bar, Meroo River, has declared a dividend of 4s. per share.

A company called the Ben Nevis G. M. Co., Currajong, has been floated, with a capital of £25,000. At a meeting of the proprietors, held in the Exchange to-day, the following were elected office-bearers:—Mr. J. R. Street, trustee; Messrs. J. R. Street, W. D. Stewart, S. A. Stephen, A. Maney, and W. H. Paling, directors; Messrs. C. T. Gedye, and A. Tange, auditors; Messrs. Stephen and Stephen, solicitors; and Mr. W. C. Goddard, manager.

The share list of the Big Ruby Tin Co. closed to day, all the shares being taken up before 4 p.m.

The first half-yearly meeting of the Cosmopolitan G. M. Co. took place to-day. The report and balance sheet were read and adopted, and Messrs. J. Holland, J. Vickery, S. Douglas, R. Gray, and G. Morris re-elected directors. Messrs. L. Moss and J. H. Walker were elected auditors.

The following telegram, from Hill End, was received in town yesterday:—"Good stone struck in Australian Wonder, on Lady Belmore line, at 160 feet deep."

The mining manager of the Mulloon Copper Mine reports having dispatched 74 more bags of ore for Sydney. Works being pushed on with vigour, in hopes of cutting the lode shortly.

Mr. E. Reimer telegraphs from Sofala that a very rich patch was struck yesterday in Manning's two-acre lease, Monk's Hill, Nuggetty.

Item of Wattle Flat G. M. Co.: The mining manager reports—"Have inspected claim reef; showing gold plainly; prospects good."

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.—SEPTEMBER 26.

OFFICIAL SHARE BROKERS' PRICES CURRENT.

SHARES.	Buyers.	Sellers.	Business done.
BANKS.			
Australian Joint Stock	£11 12/6	12	......
City	9¼	9½	......
Commercial	...	66	......
New South Wales	43¾	43½	43½
New Zealand	...	20½	£20 4/
Union	...	...	......
Queensland National	...	...	......
STEAM.			
Australasian	17½	17¾	17¾, 17⅝
Clarence and Richmond	...	...	......
Ditto, pref. (10 per cent.)	...	...	......
Clarence and New England	...	...	......
Hunter River	11	...	......
Illawarra	...	4	......
INSURANCE.			
General	...	...	......
N. S. W. Marine	...	...	......
Pacific	...	15s	......
Sydney Fire	...	3	......
Sydney Marine	...	10s	......
United	...	12s	......
Australian Gas-light Co.	14	...	......
MINING.			
Balli Coal	...	12	......
Ditto, pref. (12½ per cent.)	...	...	......
N. S. W. Shale and Oil	...	35s	35/
Wallsend Coal	8½	9	9
Waratah Coal	7	...	......
Alma Copper	...	...	......
Boolboonda	...	...	......
Cobar	...	46s	......
South Cobar	...	...	......
Cowflat	...	30s	......
Drummond (2s 6d paid)	...	5s	......
Edina	...	5s	......
Kroombit	...	3s 6d	......
Mount Perry	...	33s	......
Mount Coora	...	...	......
Mulloon (3s 6d paid)	...	...	......
Moolboolaman (2s paid)	...	...	......
Normanby	14s	15s	......
Peak Downs	5	5½	......
Peak Downs Consols	...	3s	......
Peabody	...	...	......
Peelwood	...	10s	......
Phœnix	...	36s	......
Western Peak Downs (2s paid)	2s 6d	3s	3/3
Victoria	...	5s	......
Woles	...	10s	......
All Nations Gold	...	10s 6d	......
Brown's	...	19s	19/
Beyers and Holtermann's	...	51s	50, 51/3
Bismark	...	...	......
Carroll, Beard, and Co.	...	29s	29/, 29/6
Dayspring	...	15s 9d	15/9, 15/, 15/3, 15/6
Frenchman's	...	...	......
Grenfell Consols	...	20s	......
Golden Fleece	...	...	......
Heffernan	...	26s	......
Herman's	...	...	......
Hixson, Creighton, and Beard	18s 6d	20s	......
Johnson's	...	25s	......
Krohmann's	...	49s	48/6
Lady Belmore	...	...	......
Mitchell's Creek	...	4	......
Marcolini	...	20s	......
Paxton's	17s 6d	18s	......
Rampant Lion	...	5¼	......
Rapp and Co.	15s	16s	15/6, 15/9
Rawsthorne	...	...	......
G. W. Undaunted (18s 3d)	...	...	......
Band & Albion Consols (Ballarat)	...	67s 6d	70/, 69s, 66/
Hustler's Great Extended Tribute No. 1 (Sandhurst)	...	...	......
New North Clunes (Ballarat)	...	...	......
Ancient Briton Tin	...	...	......
Arbouin	...	2s	......
Blue Mountain	...	14s	......
Caledonian	...	...	......
Champion	...	4s 3d	......
Dumaresq Meis	...	...	......
Elsmore	...	...	......
Glen Innes	...	3s 6d	......
Glen Lode	...	3s 6d	......
Karaula	...	4s	......
Maryland Ruby	...	11s	......
Mount Mitchell	...	2s 6d	......
Newstead	...	10s	......
New Cornwall	...	2s 6d	......
Northern Star	...	...	......
Oban	...	5s	......
Pioneer	...	6s 6d	......
Queensland	...	6s	......
Ruby	...	14s	......
Ruby Creek	...	5s	......
Rex	...	...	5s
Sydney	...	...	......
Spring Creek	...	...	......
Wheal Edith	...	...	......
Wheal Johnson	6s	7s	......

THE GRAVES OF BRITISH SOLDIERS IN THE CRIMEA.—It is reported at Woolwich that Brigadier-General J. M. Ayde, C.B., Royal Artillery, Director of Artillery and Stores, will be the officer selected to proceed to the Black Sea for the purpose of examining and reporting upon the condition of the graves of British soldiers in the Crimea, the neglected state of which has been several times alluded to in the House of Commons.

TRADE CIRCULARS.

AUSTRALIAN PRODUCE.

[W. MORT AND CO.]

LONDON, AUGUST 8.

THE third series of wool sales, which opened on the 20th June, terminated on the 30th ultimo, the amount catalogued being about 198,000 bales.

As we wrote on the 11th ultimo, the tone at the commencement was extremely flat, the foreign trade holding almost entirely aloof, while English manufacturers were very cautious. Holders, on the other hand, with the knowledge of a short supply for the year, were sanguine of an improvement as time went on, and consequently the catalogues for the first fortnight were unusually small, owing to the general disinclination to offer wool at the rates then ruling.

After the first fortnight or so, however, prices improved so much that importers came freely into the market, and in the end only about 4000 bales have been withheld, while about 7000 were withdrawn, chiefly in the early part of the series.

The advance in values has been gradual but steady, and we do not think we need hesitate in quoting prices now 2d to 3d per lb. better than on the opening day of the series.

The West of England clothiers having been the most active buyers at the first, the descriptions taken by them have not been so much affected as the somewhat deeper sorts—but anything that will comb has been very materially benefited.

As a rule, we find that the majority of Sydney wools grown in the more southern districts of New South Wales are now taken for export; a fact which would point to the encouragement of a fine coming wool wherever the country favours it. So much however depends on fashion, and fashion is so variable, that it is impossible to lay down a rule on this point.

The comparatively small quantity of wool that remains to be sold during the present season will, we think, meet with a good market; but whether present rates are likely to be maintained during the ensuing year is more than we should like to offer an opinion upon. We hear rumours of a largely increased growth in America, which, if true, would of course take away some good customers, and it is only natural to expect that prices so remunerative as those we are now receiving will stimulate production all over the world. With this in view, the Australian grower should spare no effort to sustain and improve the quality of his wool—for in this he has a position of advantage which cannot be taken away from him—and it would be folly to sacrifice it for the sake of some increase in quantity.

The present market is no doubt in favour of a deep thick stapled (we do not mean thick haired) wool, and the danger is that in seeking to obtain this, the thing should be overdone, and the fineness of hair which is the great attraction in the eyes of the foreign buyers lost. A reaction in favour of smaller wools may set in at any moment, and therefore, we counsel our friends not to go too far in the other direction—and also, if they can avoid it, never to breed from a bad ewe.

At present, nothing is so remunerative as good crossbred wool—but in order to make this pay, the grower must have a near and constant market for his mutton, as the crossbred ewes must never be bred from, but sent to the butchers at the same time as the wethers, and this would not suit any one wishing to increase his flocks.

We regret to say that the "strike" epidemic so universally prevalent throughout England, has now extended to the dock and warehouse labourers, who have demanded and obtained a considerable advance in wages. The warehouse-keepers have since issued a circular stating that owing to the advance in the price of labour, they are compelled to increase their charges, such increase being equal we now find to about 20 per cent. on the old rates, and chargeable on and after the 24th ultimo.

The next series of wool sales is fixed to commence on the 12th September.

Cotton.—Since we last wrote the market has continued to droop, and we have to report a decline of 1d per lb. in American, and of ⅛d to ¼d per lb. in East India kinds. During the last few days a better tone has prevailed.

The nominal value of Queensland is 9¾d to 10d for fair to good fair, but there have been no sales to furnish a quotation.

Fiji long staples are very dull of sale at a reduction of 4d to 6d per lb. for Sea Island kinds, and good bright long staple only realises 26d. Kidney seed is difficult to dispose of at about 10d to 11d per lb.

The receipts since last mail are 240 bales from Sydney, and 17 from Brisbane.

Copper has, we regret to say, continued falling since our last, and though for some time the price was steady at £103 to £104, the anxiety of weak speculators to realise has again given things a downward tendency, and we were yesterday glad to accept £101 for a few tons of Peak Downs cakes, Wallaroo having since been dealt in at £100 10s. Our heaviest sales during the month were at £103 10s.

Tin.—The market price of Straits on 1st July was about £152 per ton, and after that date prices steadily advanced till as much as £158 was realised, the business being almost entirely speculative. Towards the end of the month deliveries from warehouses were found to have been so very small that a less favourable feeling set in, and on 31st ultimo the market had receded some £3 per ton. A further decline has since taken place, and Straits were dealt in yesterday at prices varying from £145 to £150.

About 300 ingots of Australian tin have, we hear, been received and sold at the price of Straits less 2½ per cent. discount. It is of excellent quality, and will, we suppose, take the same position in the market as the last-named description.

English, at one time, advanced to £160 for ingots, but can now be obtained at £156. The supply of ores from the mines has lately been very limited. Of Banca there is none offering.

In consequence of the recent fall in values the standards of tin ores were yesterday reduced by the Cornish smelters, and now stand as follows:—Common £7; superior common £7 1s.; fine £7 2s.; superior fine £7 3s. per cwt. In other words these are the prices the smelters can afford to pay for tin in the ore previous to smelting.

The deliveries for consumption in July were 239 tons Banca, 41 tons Billiton from Holland, and 546 tons from London, being a total of 826 tons.

Preserved Meat.—The market is firm, with an increasing demand, and we anticipate an advance in price from the agitation lately raised in the North with regard to the cost of butcher's meat, and also from the advance of autumn, when the market is always better.

The import for the month is as follows:—New South Wales, 2056 cases; Queensland, 2334; Victoria, 6650; South Australia, 2231; New Zealand, 17,602.

Tallow.—There is little doing in Russian, but prices are steady at 43s 6d for Y.C. on the spot, and 47s for delivery in the last three months of this year.

Australian continues in fair demand, and the present value of good to fine mutton is 42s 6d to 43s 3d, and fair to fine beef 41s 6d to 42s 3d. per cwt.

Hides.—There are very few in the market, and high prices are consequently realised. We quote Sydneys 1st heavy 7d, and 1st light at 7¼d per lb.

Leather has been in good demand, and prices have advanced considerably; best heavy sides (14½ to 17½) being worth 13½d to 14½d, and light (9½ to 11½) 14½d to 14½d per lb. The best selling description is of a pale brown colour, bright on the grain, i.e., the hair side of the hide, and firmly tanned.

[J. MORRISON AND CO.]

London, 8th August, 1872.

Our last Circular was dated 15th May, and we still record prosperous times and high prices. Indications are not, however, wanting to show that there is some tendency towards a reaction, and that if the signs of the times thus manifest are not heeded, loss and disaster, as in former days, may eventually result.

The Board of Trade returns show the value of our exports for the first seven months of this year to have been—

1872	£143,6'9,134
1871	121,455,961

disclosing an apparently satisfactory increase of about 17 per cent. on 1871. On closer scrutiny, however, these figures are not quite so satisfactory, for we find that the increase on values has not been equally marked during the successive months, but has been declining, till in June and July we have only 11 per cent. increase. Again, it must be remembered that these figures refer to values only. As respects quantities, we discover that our long noted continued increase has at length, during June and July, given way to a decrease, which points either to a diminished power of production in the country or to disinclination on the part of the foreign customer to deal at present prices. Added to this, we have before us the prospect of a deficient harvest, which more than any other circumstance tells on the material prosperity of the country.

After some changes, the minimum rate of the Bank of England stands fixed for the present at 3½ per cent. London being the recognised financial centre of the world, the large transactions involved in the settlement of the French indemnity take place here, and necessitate the accumulation by both Governments of large balances in our hands. These supplies, so long as they are loanable from day to day, prevent the bank rates reaching, and being maintained for long at, the high point to which, under the influence of the late great revival in trade, it otherwise would rise. It is the accumulation of these balances or their withdrawal which has caused the fluctuations in the money market lately so noticeable, and it is well to bear in mind that this money has to be accounted for on demand.

The French loan for £140,000,000 just issued at a price to pay the investor a trifle over 6 per cent. has met with wonderful success, subscriptions reaching twelve times the amount required. By its success the payment of the entire amount of the Indemnity is thus assured to Germany, where the great influx of capital is producing apparently unbridled speculation, from the effect of which trade generally may possibly suffer ere long.

Politically, everything is serene, and we trust that the award of the Geneva Arbitrators will tend to perpetuate cordial relations between this country and America.

Wool.—Our third and largest series of sales for the year commenced on 20th June, and closed on 30th July. Their course has been most satisfactory, and contrasts very pleasantly with the May sale. In agreement with, and in continuation of the feeling then ruling, buyers began with hesitating bids, barely up to the level of closing rates in May. This state of things did not, however, last long. Before a week had elapsed, buyers seemed to realise the significance of the fact, which had previously been pointed out to them, that the quantities remaining for later sales would be limited, and afford no such chance of selection as the present series. Stimulated by this fear of scarcity, biddings increased in animation, and prices advanced gradually yet materially; so much so, that the aggregate rise during the series is fully 2d per lb. from opening rates. The major part of the drop in May is thus recovered, and we have a confident feeling that at the two remaining series of this year, fixed to begin on 12th September and 21st November, the exhibits will be so light as to preclude the possibility of a relapse. Foreigners were somewhat backward in operating, and the amount of their purchases was about one-third of the quantity sold. This is less than their usual proportion.

Preserved Meats.—The public here are crying out loudly against the high prices now demanded by our butchers for fresh meat; and, indeed, in Huddersfield, and other towns in the North of England, the agitation has resulted in their actually "striking," and refusing to buy any butchers' meat till prices come down. These strikes offer a grand opportunity for the successful and general introduction of Australian preserved meats into the discontented districts, where we are sure their merits and relative cheapness would be truly prized. Prejudice being overcome, the taste for this wholesome food would rapidly spread. The following are the quotations of last sales, but higher prices are now asked, and most probably will be obtained:—Mutton: 2-lb. tins, 7d; 4-lb. tins, 6¼d; 6-lb. tins, 5d. Beef: 2-lb. tins, 7¼d; 4-lb. tins, 6¼d; 6-lb. tins, 5¾d. The consumption, hitherto chiefly experimental, is already sufficient to prevent any accumulation of stock here; therefore, to meet a general demand, greatly increased shipments must come forward. Our colonies will, we trust, be able to supply us with all we require at moderate rates.

Tallow is lower than in May, but present quotations are higher than those current last month. Australian mutton, fair to good, 42s 6d to 43s 3d per cwt. Australian beef, fair to good, 41s 6d to 42s 3d per cwt. The stock is 9600 casks, and afloat, 12,000.

Hides have brought higher prices and the demand continues good. We quote Sydney, 1st light, 7¼d per lb.; 1st heavy, 7d; Melbourne, 1st light, 7d; 1st heavy, 6¾d. Present stock 8960 hides.

Leather.—This market has been very active, and advanced 2d to 2½d per lb. since the end of June. Present quotations are for—Best sides light, 14½d to 14¾d per lb.; ditto ditto heavy 13¾d and 14½d ditto; seconds, 12d to 13½d ditto. Basils have participated in the upward movement in leather. They are scarce and wanted, and are worth—Strained, 10¾d to 14¾d per lb.; unstrained, 6¼d to 11d.

Mimosa Bark.—Notwithstanding the small stock here, only 1500 tons, prices have receded to—Ground Adelaide, £9 5s to £9 15s per ton; chopped, £8 12s 6d to £8 17s 6d per ton; long, £7 10s to £8 per ton.

Copper has fluctuated considerably. On 28th May the Smelters raised their prices £5; and again on 4th June made a similar movement, bringing the official quotation of Tough Cake to £116. These quotations were maintained till 6th instant, when the price was lowered £5. It seems unaccountable that all this year the demand from India should have been so limited, and we fear the reduction above noted, showing some weakness in our market, may tend to retard orders. Consumers in India are likely to reckon on the chance of a further fall. Wallaroo was up as high as £118, but is now back to about £101 to £106, according to prompt.

Tin.—In this metal a large speculative business at irregular prices has been done. The standard of tin ore was yesterday reduced to 28s. per unit. Ingot tin is worth £158.

Hemp (New Zealand).—Manufacturers find this fibre applicable for many more purposes than they at first supposed, such as sheeting and towelling. It is a satisfactory sign that, in spite of recent arrivals of about 3000 bales, we can still give the following quotations:—Common, £25 to £28 1s.; medium to good, £29 10s. to £37; fine to extra, £38 10s. to £37.

Oils.—There has been little doing, and we quote lower prices, especially in the case of—Sperm: Consumers, finding the London market bare, sent large orders to America, which were executed at a low figure, and on the arrival of these purchases in June, the price quickly dropped from £100 to £85, the present quotation. Of Southern we have scarcely any stock. Pale would command £39 per tun. Cocoanut Oil: The tone of the market is good, and fine Sydney is worth £36 per ton. Whale fins are lower. Southern worth £490. Finners, £75 to £95.

Copra is worth £17 to £18 per ton, according to quality. Stock cleared off, except about 150 tons now landing.

Kowrie Gum.—Stocks at last are becoming sensibly reduced. They are now 400 tons less than in May, but still in excess of corresponding time last year, being 1800 tons against 1640 tons. Quotations are as follows:—Cleaned scraped transparent, 80s to 110s; scraped bold transparent, 40s to 70s; medium, 33s to 38s; clean chips and pieces, 15s to 30s.

Cedar.—There is increased demand, and a fair parcel would readily sell at 6¾d to 7d per foot.

Wheat.—Our harvest is this year remarkably late. No wheat of any consequence has yet been secured, but much is lying cut in the fields exposed to the rains of the last week. The unsettled weather has caused the price of wheat to advance. For Australian wheat (good quality), 61s to 63s per 496 lbs.; flour (good brands), 44s to 45s per 280 lbs. The considerable shipments made this year from New Zealand have been of superior quality, and realized prices quite equal to those current for Adelaide.

Hides.—Salted Ox and Cow.—The sales during the past month comprise only 900 hides, which were offered and cleared readily at full to advanced rates. Import, 3200; stock, 3110. Ox and Cow: Sydney—1st heavy, 57 lbs. to 58½ lbs., 6¾d to 7d per lb.; 1st light, 44½ lbs. to 46½ lbs., 6½d to 7¼d per lb.; 2nds heavy and light, 6d to 6¾d per lb.; 3rds, 5½d to 5¾d per lb.; kips and skins, 5d to 5¼d per lb. Melbourne—(Nominal) 1st heavy, 58 lbs. to 62 lbs., 6¾d to 6½d per lb.; 1st light, 40 lbs. to 47 lbs., 6½d to 7d per lb.; 2nds heavy and light, 6¾d per lb.; 3rds, 6d per lb.; kips and skins, 5½d per lb. Adelaide and New Zealand—51½ lbs., 6¾d to 6½d per lb.; 1st light, 47 lbs., 6¾d to 6½d per lb.; Brisbane—1st heavy, 60½ lbs., 6½d to 7d per lb.; 1st light, 42 lbs., 6½d to 7½d per lb.; 2nd class and iron damaged, 6½d to 6¾d per lb.; 3rd class, 5¼d to 5½d per lb.; kips, 20 lbs., 6¼d per lb.

Leather.—The sales during the past month comprise 21,000 sides, being the whole offered. The demand was good, and prices paid show a general advance on our previous quotations of 1¼d to 2d per lb. Butts, 14d to 15d per lb.; 1st hides and sides, weighing 14½ to 17½ lbs., 13½d to 14½d per lb.; light ditto, weighing 9½ to 11½ lbs., 14½d to 14¾d per lb.; 2nd class, 12¾d to 13½d per lb.; 3rd class, 9½d to 10d per lb.; extra heavy, weighing 21½ to 22½ lbs., 12¾d to 13d per lb.

Basils still continue in good request, and all offered in public sales have sold readily at full to extreme rates, viz., 6¾d to 14¼d per lb., according to quality and weight.

Skins.—Sheep: At last public sales held on the 1st instant, 127 bales were brought forward and all sold, the demand was good and full to advanced prices were obtained, viz., fair to fine long-woolled skins 14¾d to 18¾d, and inferior 8¾d to 13½d per lb. Kangaroo: The sales during the past month have been very limited, and the inquiry is not brisk; prices remain as in our last, viz., "Dry," large 2s 4d to 3s 2d; middling 1s 6d to 1s 10d, and small 5d to 6d per skin. "Salted," large 4s to 4s 4d; middling 2s to 2s 4d; first small 1s 2d to 1s 4d; and second small 6d to 9d per skin. Opossum are in fair request and prices remain as in our last, viz., 7d to 16d per skin, according to quality.

Horns.—At the periodical sales held on the 6th ultimo, about 104,000 horns were offered, the demand for which was good, and all were sold at prices showing an advance of 2s to 3s per 123 on previous sales rates; 11 oz. sold at 60s; 27 oz. at 55s; 12½ to 18 oz. at 44s 6d to 53s; 10½ to 11½ oz. at 29s to 35s 6d per 123.

Bones.—160 tons were offered and sold in public auction of 4th ultimo, the demand was fair and full to extreme rates were realised. Good to fine shank, £20 2s 6d to £22 15s per ton; ordinary to fair ditto, £14 15s to £19 5s per ton; sheep shank and common bones, £5 17s 6d to £6 10s per ton; hoofs, £9 to £9 5s per ton; piths, £6 7s 6d to £7 per ton.

Bark (Mimosa).—870 tons were offered in public sales of the past month, of which only 180 were sold; the demand is very limited and prices obtained show a further decline of 5s per ton on our previous quotations. Adelaide chopped sold at £9, Tasmanian chopped at £8 10s, Melbourne chopped, in bales, at £8 12s 6d; ground, in bags, at £8 5s, and long at £7 10s to £7 15s per ton.

Tallow.—The sales since our last comprise 5053 casks out of 5558 brought forward, the demand was good and prices realised show an advance on our previous quotations of 3d to 6d on mutton and 6d to 1s per cwt. on beef and mixed; following are prices obtained at last sales when medium qualities were 6d per cwt. dearer. Mutton, good fair to fine 42s 9d to 44s 3d, dark to fair 42s to 42s 6d, inferior sorts 38s 3d to 41s 9d; beef, good to fine 41s to 42s, medium sorts 38s 3d to 40s 3d; mixed, good to fine 42s to 42s 6d, fair to good 41s 3d to 41s 9d, medium descriptions 37s 6d to 4 s per cwt.

Cocoanut oil.—The market remains steady without any quotable change in values. Good to fine Sydney oil is worth 34s 6d to 35s 6d, medium 32s 6d to 34s, low and inferior 31s to 32s per cwt.

WOOL.

[H. T. HUGHES AND SON.]

July 3.

Our third series for the year, consisting of 198,525 bales colonial, commenced 20th ultimo, and terminated this day.

Prices opened at a decline of 1d to 1½d per lb. upon the average of April-May sales. This being somewhat expected, nearly all the early catalogues were small, merchants being only desirous to test the market, and to offer as little as possible in the hope of some improvement as sales progressed. After the lapse of about a fortnight this, to some extent, became apparent. Buyers, becoming more alive to the comparatively small quantity of wool that could come forward in the subsequent sales, showed a more eager desire to purchase; greater spirit was displayed, and the opening decline was soon recovered upon all descriptions, with the exception of middling short-stapled greasy Australian and Cape scoured.

Sales closed with a firm market, and encouraging prospect for the future.

It is to be regretted this season's clip shows a great falling off in the production of good sound long-stapled merino wool, for which there has been an eager demand.

Swan River wool was in good request, and realised satisfactory prices; some flocks, on which much care had been bestowed, sold at very full rates.

Our next sales are fixed for 12th September.

[HELMUTH SCHWARTZE.]

London, July 30.

The third series of London sales of colonial wool, which commenced on the 20th June, terminated to-day, the catalogues having comprised 199,495 bales; leaving about 20,500 bales for disposal in the September series.

The sales opened with an average decline of ½d to 1d per lb. and a dull tone, caused chiefly by the reserve of the French buyers. From the home clothing trade, however, there was a very strong demand, and the comparative absence of continental competition, was soon opportunely compensated for by a brisk inquiry from America. The quantity of greasy wool bought for the United States was not very large, perhaps 6000 to 7000 bales, but being made within a short period, these purchases raised the value of all combing wools, more particularly greasy, by 1d per lb. After the first fortnight the original decline was almost wholly recovered, and the firmness in tone increasing daily, prices gradually advanced, till at the close of the series they may for many descriptions be quoted on a level with the highest April rates. This applies principally to good to superior combing wools, of which the supply was remarkably small for the period of the year. The fluctuations in price have been great. Sydney combing fleece wool stands at the close of the series quite 3d higher than at the outset. In the case of Port Phillip and New Zealand grease and fleece the advance ranges from 1½d to 2½d. Adelaide grease, on the other hand, has sold comparatively cheap throughout, and the same may be said of fine Sydney clothing fleece wools, for which the demand was but moderate. Scoured Sydneys were in good request, and commanded at the end average May rates. Cape scoured, at first 1½d cheaper than in the preceeding series, fully recovered this decline; fleece sorts were extremely dear throughout, selling almost on a par with February quotations. The only sort that towards the close of the sales has receded a little is cross-bred combing; it commanded high rates in the early part of the series, but the demand rather slackened at the end.

About 90,000 bales, or nearly half of the total offered, are computed to have been taken for export. The purchases for foreign account were small at the outset, but increased considerably as the sales proceeded.

The following figures show what quantities of colonial wool were offered in the first three series of this year and of last:—

	1872.	1871.
Port Phillip	175,217	197,291 Bales
Sydney	93,187	107,799 „
Adelaide	65,125	58,275 „
New Zealand	66,567	76,968 „
Van Diemen's Land	13,398	15,325 „
Swan River	5,070	4,531 „
Cape	53,948	73,419 „
Total	472,512	533,608 bales,

showing a decrease this year of 60,000 bales, notably apparent in the Port Phillip, Sydney, and Cape descriptions.

The prospects for the article appear good; the trade is well employed, and the circumstance which above all others has tended to restore firmness and higher prices to the past series—the decrease in the supplies—is likely to keep the market firm for the remainder of the year.

The supply for the next series, which is to begin 12th September, will be small, perhaps about 120,000 bales, including what has been held over from these sales.

[WINDELER AND BOWES.]

9th August.

The improved position of our wool market, which we were able to advise in our report of last mail has become further strengthened. Up to the close of the auctions here on 30th ultimo the tendency was daily more decided in favour of sellers; though coming later than was anticipated, the total rise is as great as could have been expected, and while we are now back to the highest level of last April sales,—indeed higher in some cases,—the position appears more secure than then, being the result of legitimate competition from many quarters with gradually lessening supplies, while the extravagant rates of the early months this year were supported almost alone by France with the whole season to look forward to.

The reluctance shown at first by the French to believe in the strong position of this market gradually passed off, and they eventually became spirited buyers at the advanced prices, Alsace at the same time continued to compete freely for all prime combing wools. Americans, who had from the beginning played an important part, then saw no further inducement to continue purchases on the same scale, but English consumers remained steady buyers to the end. Their reports from home, especially from the clothing districts, are all that could be desired, and although in Bradford short time prevails to some extent, the amount of machinery there has been so much increased during the past year, that the consumption of wool is still very large.

Compared with the opening days, when a decline of 1d per lb. on May was established, we may quote the total advance during the series to range on washed Australians generally from 2d to 3d per lb., more particularly marked on sound combing wools, and in a less degree on fine clothing Sydneys; unwashed Port Phillips and New Zealands 1½d to 2d per lb., Sydneys and Adelaides 1d to 1½d per lb. The latter still remain out of favour. Half-breds sold at the outset well, and continued to improve, but, following a slight turn in English wools, became, as an exception, rather easier towards the close. Capes opened flatly, at a decline of 1½d to 2d per lb. on May; this has been recovered, but no further advance obtained. Fleeces rose more rapidly than snow whites, but the latter have been well competed for of late. The Belgian manufacturers complain of unprofitable trade, and, influenced by stock of wool in their country, have not been buyers here to their usual extent.

Our advices from the States report the markets dull there, but supplies of wool for the full season may still be wanted, and lead to renewed orders from that country for next sales. Wools then bought would benefit by the altered tariff there, which, after the 1st October, removes the extra 10 per cent. now imposed on Australian wools bought in this country, reducing the duty on them the same as if imported direct from Australia. The duties proposed to be enforced on wools entered into France amount to 5 cents. per Ko. on unwashed, and 10 cents. on washed, but subject to treaties now existing with other countries, and which do not expire till March, 1873, in the case of England and Belgium, and 1877 with Austria and Germany; they would be further subject to certain modifications and readjustments, which it is expected will greatly nullify their effect.

As regards the available supply for next sales, the growing practice here of buying-in and re-cataloguing wools during the same series, also the considerable quantities that arrive only "in transit," render it difficult to estimate stocks correctly. Probably the total quantity for the auctions, commencing 12th September, will not exceed 120,000 bales.

Skins with wool on have been in very limited supply, and, the power of working them in this country being largely on the increase, we should be glad to see more regular and important quantities come forward; they will be certain to meet now with the full attention they deserve. We may quote value of full-woolled: Washed, 16d to 18d; greasy, 10d to 12d; half-woolled, 7d to 8d; and scabby, worm-eaten, and pieces, 5d to 7d per lb.

In Havre auctions were held on 17th to 19th July, when 6121 bales were offered, and 4182 sold at an advance of ½d to ¾d per lb. on May. The stock there now is 24,000 bales.

At Antwerp auctions are now in progress, and will comprise probably 21,000 bales, half of which have already been disposed of at fully last May quotations, being an improvement of ½d to ¾d per lb. on transactions since that date by private sale. The stock there after the auctions close will be 25,000 to 30,000 bales.

[J. T. SIMES AND CO.]

London, July 30.

The sales about account for the total arrivals "in time" (214,040 bales), about 15,000 being said to have been "forwarded direct;" about 8000 bales have been bought in and withdrawn from sale to sale throughout the series, and it is estimated that in all there are about 20,000 bales held over, which must also be understood to include what is kept from April-May series.

The sales just concluded have shown, since the commencement, a gradual hardening of prices, and to some extent a regaining of the very high and buoyant rates of February, which we have held firm and expressed opinion would be the case during the later half of this year, notwithstanding the depressions in April and May. The stock of these sales has not comprised anything like so good a class of wools generally as that in April-May, the comparative quotations therefore indicate the improvement in prices chiefly in the middling and more ordinary classes rather than in the extra and superior divisions. The rise in price since the opening has been fully 2d per lb. all round, and on some descriptions more than this; scoured wools have realised greater advance, and greasy wool, having been more seriously depressed than others in April-May, has risen 2d to 3d during this series; the result altogether, it ought not to be omitted to mention, has given general satisfaction, and has been better than was expected, more especially as it was predicted by some that prices would be 1d to 2d lower.

The chief demand at these sales has been shown by our home buyers, the rise being traceable to the introduction of American and gradually increased French competition—we do not, however, think foreigners have taken their full usual proportion; we estimate that about 75,000 to 80,000 bales have gone for export.

The quantities, as stated above, comparing this year so far with last, will show to any observer that the deficiency this year bids fair to be even greater than at first anticipated.

The two next (and concluding) series of sales this year commence on 12th September and 21st November respectively; we have new arrivals now here of about £30,000 bales, and advices up to last mails of further cargoes amounting to about 30,000 bales. From the Cape, whence we look for chief proportion of further supplies for the year, only about 1800 bales are advised as "shipped," mail steamers, however, with their own advices, bring a large proportion of the Cape wools.

[C. BALME AND CO.]

The third series of wool sales of the year, which opened on the 20th ultimo, terminated this day. Of the whole quantity arrived in time for sale, consisting of 214,051 bales, some 12,000 bales were either previously privately sold, or forwarded direct to the manufacturing districts. Of the remainder, the quantities catalogued were as follows:—

Sydney	46,610 bales
Port Phillip	56,587 „
Adelaide	21,030 „
Swan River	2,628 „
Van Diemen's Land	8,959 „
New Zealand	40,646 „
Cape	21,501 „
Total	197,961 bales,

leaving about 4000 bales unoffered stock, in addition to some 7500 bales withdrawn in the course of the sales, and 13,000 to 14,000 bales previously on hand, or a total of about 25,000 bales.

It is estimated that the proportion taken for export on Continental and American account approaches in round numbers 90,000 bales.

The change which has taken place during the course of the past series in the position of the wool market presents one of the most striking instances of fluctuation on record. Commencing with a flat tone in almost every branch of the woollen industry, if we except, perhaps, the home clothing districts, and with very heavy arrivals of the raw material, the decline established as the result of the opening sales of ½d to 1d per lb., appeared no more than a necessary concession to existing circumstances. On these conditions, however, holders of wool—who had looked forward for some months past to the certainty of the available supply falling considerably short of that of the previous season, in consequence of the direct diversion from the colonies of several shipments to America, and the almost entire absence of old stock at the beginning of the year—became very reluctant sellers, and notwithstanding the small catalogues brought forward, a considerable number of withdrawals were effected. The execution of some orders for the United States first infused a better feeling into competition, and the prospect of a scarce market in the later months of the year becoming gradually more generally recognised, an increased eagerness to cover requirements for some time to come became manifested on all sides, resulting in a marked general improvement in quotations, and, in the case of a large variety of wool, in the recovery of the best prices of April, or an advance on the opening rates of 2d. to 3d. per lb.

Middle Sydney wools of stout-haired character have shown the greatest improvement in the shipments from New South Wales, while the finer-haired and more distinctly clothing classes, including the Queensland Darling Downs brands, which, perhaps, had previously not suffered to the same extent, exhibits less variation in value.

Good sound greasy wools of combing properties from all quarters have fully participated in the improved demand, while the lower, shorter, more earthy and faulty brands, especially of the Adelaide and Border character, have been comparatively neglected throughout. There is no doubt that these latter sorts commanded a more than proportionate price during the earlier sales of the year, and that the present quotations for them are no less than in fair relation to the better growths.

The small quantity of good combing fleece wool has been conspicuous by the full prices paid for the few lots of Port Phillip offered, as well as for the useful substitutes of the same kind of New Zealand production.

Crossbred descriptions, the shipments of which show a considerable increase, have been freely competed for at full rates, but the extreme prices current at one period of the sales were barely maintained to the close. In many of the shipments of this class from New Zealand we remark the most glaring absence of attention to classification and proper packing, all stages of the crossbred produce being indiscriminately baled with the merino.

The best quotations for lambs' wool were not uniformly supported throughout the series, though the prices on the whole averaged a small advance on the May sales.

Notwithstanding the extent to which consumers have recently anticipated the near prospect of a scarcity of raw material, there would seem to be considerable reason for the view that the present value of wool may be regarded as likely to hold for the remainder of the present season. The quantity to be catalogued for the last two series being very limited—especially so when the extent of new machinery, which during the past eighteen months has been set in motion, is borne in mind.

Looking somewhat further into the future, we would not lose sight of the fact that an advance, which seems to have been very much the result of a disproportion of the quantity of raw material to manufacturing power, and which has been followed by no adequate response in the price of the manufactured article, appears peculiarly liable to reaction under the influence of more favourable conditions of supply.

The arrivals for the twelve months of 1871 were as under:—

Sydney and Queensland	147,497 bales
Port Phillip	222,393 „
Adelaide	66,369 „
Van Diemen's Land	15,597 „
New Zealand	110,521 „
Swan River	4,884 „
Cape	124,531 „
	692,154 bales.

The arrivals and known quantities afloat for the current year to the present date are as follows:—

Sydney and Queensland	115,841 bales
Port Phillip	184,118 „
Adelaide	69,778 „
Swan River	5,353 „
Van Diemen's Land	13,423 „
New Zealand	100,140 „
Cape	78,061 „
	566,624 bales.

We have thus to receive 125,530 bales to equal last year's production, in addition to shipments already advised.

[WEBSTER, DARVALL, AND CO.]

Since the termination of the sales a week since, few events have transpired to affect the position of the wool market, but such as they are these indications have all been on the side of increased firmness. Inquiries by private contract are already being made—a sure sign of an advancing market—and the mail just delivered brings prominently to view the meagre supplies with which we have to deal until the new clip can arrive in February of next year. From Sydney but two vessels had sailed with less than 4000 bales in the aggregate; from Melbourne two cargoes, with the combined total of 2500 bales; while from Brisbane, Adelaide, and Tasmania all shipments for the season had ceased. From New Zealand and the Cape a little may be expected, but of the latter transhipments to the Continent are now so important that the quantity remaining for sale in London is insignificant. Our position to-day, as compared with the corresponding date of last year, is this—that against the total import of 1871 (692,000 bales) we have arrived to date 540,000 bales, leaving a deficiency of 152,000 bales; from this must be deducted 52,000 bales afloat, leaving 100,000 bales deficient, to meet which, to any appreciable extent, we must look in vain to the countries of supply. But in any case, should a few thousand bales more arrive between this and Christmas, they would hardly countervail the supply of old stock with which we entered on the present year, so that we must regard in any case a diminished importation of about 10 per cent. as certain, besides exhausting all old stocks of raw material before the next clip can come to hand.

LIQUORS.

[F. W. COSENS.]

July 31.

Up to the last few weeks there had been a steady increase in the figures month by month of the quantities of wine cleared for home consumption; the decline, however, is not considerable, and as there is every reason to believe that many dealers are working out stock, the total figures of the year may still compare favourably with 1871. With reference to the appearance of the grapes, the reports from France and Spain are more favourable; from Portugal on the other hand, the vine disease is said to have made progress in the Douro district. Brandy, a steady trade; rum, quiet; all descriptions of wines remain at unaltered values. The increased trade in wine for the six months ended 30th June last, compared with the same period of 1871, totals over 615,000 gallons; of brandy about 65,000 gallons. Sherry: The political disquiet in the South of Spain has hitherto had no effect upon either supplies or prices, but the advanced cost of labour and the increased value of materials for casks will probably ere long compel a small advance of prices to cover the same. The fine weather has not been without effect upon the vineyards, but opinions vary as to the probable result of the vintage; very common young wines are in ample supply, sound medium sorts scarce. The export from Cadiz for the half-year totaled 44,314 butts, and is the largest on record. Port: Late advices from Oporto read hardly so satisfactory as could be wished. The vine disease appears to be extending, although vigorous measures have been taken to counteract it. The 1870's are showing quality, and developing most satisfactorily; prices generally unaltered. The export for the six months ended 30th June was 24,692 pipes, against 22,953 in 1871. With reference to other wines, no features of importance call for special comment. Brandy: The weather at Cognac has of late been favourable, and the grapes are said to be progressing satisfactorily towards maturity. No material change in prices is to be looked for until the pending vintage has been secured; in the meantime a fair trade is doing at full rates. Rum: The trade in this spirit remains without material alteration.

ASTHMA AND BRONCHITIS effectually relieved by the use of Datura Tatula, for "in an almost fearful attack of asthma, Lord Dunsany had scarcely smoked the Datura Tatula for more than a minute or so, when the symptoms abated, and in ten minutes more he was relieved wonderfully. He told me he had used it for years with the most perfect success. Certainly the inhalation had the most magical effect I ever witnessed."—Dr. J. M'VEAGH. "I have never known an instance in which relief was not obtained."—GENL. ALEXANDER. Sold as tobacco, in tins; cigars and cigarettes, in boxes; also pastiles for inhalation, by Savory and Moore, 143, New Bond-street, London, and all chemists and storekeepers.—ADV.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD AND SYDNEY MAIL.

ADVERTISEMENTS received by—
Gordon and Gotch, 261, George-street, opposite Hunter-street.
W. B. Lee, 144, Castlereagh-street, near Victoria Club.
F. Barker, 85, Sussex-street.
Charles Lea, 90, Central South Head Road.
Thos. Pierce, William and Yurong and Stanley streets Woolloomooloo.
H. Richardson, Paddington
C. Carter, Balmain.
W. West, Newtown and Cook's River.
Mrs. Hinchcliffe, Waterloo.
A. W. Mihill, Botany Road, Redfern.
J. Collis, 198, Parramatta-street.
W. Hogan, tobacconist, King-street East.
R. Iredale, South Head Road, near Kidman's Store.
J. J. Cooper, opposite Wesleyan Chapel, Glebe Road; Railway Station bookstall; and Railway Bridge, Parramatta-street.

VACCINATION every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 9 a.m.; and Tuesday and Thursday, at 2 p.m. B. FYFFE, Government Vaccinator, 19, Charlotte-place, Church-hill.

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

PROSPECTUS of the MIDDLE CREEK TIN MINING COMPANY (Limited), INVERELL.

Capital £15,000, in £30,000 shares of 10s each.

20,000 fully paid-up shares are reserved by the projectors, and 10,000 are offered to the public.

5000 fully paid-up shares will be divided among the subscribers at the rate of 50 shares for every 100 shares subscribed for.

Terms: 2s on application, 2s on allotment, one call of 1s a month after the formation of the Company, and the remainder by calls of 3d per share, if required, at intervals of not less than one month.

Dividends will be paid on all shares equally.

All preliminary expenses, including the floating of the Company, will be borne by the projectors.

This Company is proposed to be formed for the purpose of securing and working three twenty and one forty acre blocks of leased land on Middle Creek, Inverell, now in possession of parties who, from the nature of their employments, are unable to attend to mining pursuits, and are therefore compelled to dispose of their interest in these leases, although hitherto worked at a profit.

Of the £2000 to be raised by the application and allotment payments, £500 will be placed as working capital to the credit of the Company, £1500 will be absorbed in purchasing the mine and floating the Company.

The blocks are situated sixty acres on one side and forty on the other side of Middle Creek, west from the well-known Sydney Tin Mining Company's leased lands, and between the well-known Providence and Modern Briton Companies' leases, and are described as being very rich in tin ore, and easily worked.

There is an abundant supply of water, and it is estimated that there will be sufficient capital to work the mine profitably without making more than one call.

5000 fully paid up shares will be divided among the subscribers in the ratio of five fully paid-up to every ten shares subscribed for.

A plan of the ground may be seen at the office of the undersigned, where any further information that may be required will be given.

Shares will be allotted as applied for, and the list will be closed as soon as sufficient applications are received.

Applications for shares in the annexed form will be received by

CHATFIELD and MACKENZIE,
Sharebrokers, 69, Pitt-street.

COCK, ATTWOOD, AND DWYER'S CLAIM
HAWKINS HILL,
adjoining HICKSON, CREIGHTON and BEARD'S,
and between BEYERS and HOLTERMANN'S
and PAXTON'S.

Capital £80,000, in 80,000 shares of £1 each,
5s payable on application, and the balance on allotment.
SHARES WILL BE ALLOTTED IN THE ORDER OF APPLICATION.
LIST CLOSED AS SOON AS REQUIRED NUMBER ARE TAKEN, AND NOT LATER THAN SATURDAY NEXT.

TRUSTEES:
The Hon. John Sutherland, M.L.C.
William Cock
William Frederick Cape.
BANKERS:
The Commercial Banking Company of Sydney.
BROKERS:
Lennon and Cape.

It is proposed to form a company with above capital, to purchase this RICH and WELL-KNOWN GOLDEN CLAIM, adjoining HICKSON, CREIGHTON, and BEARD'S.

The claim has nearly 60 feet frontage on base line of reefs, and is the FULL LENGTH, being about 140 feet GREATER LENGTH than HICKSON, CREIGHTON, and BEARD'S, and will embrace all the known rich veins in that CELEBRATED CLAIM, as well as in the RICH CLAIMS of KROHMANN'S, BEYERS and HOLTERMANN'S, and PAXTON'S.

Attention is invited to the PRESENT MARKET VALUE of the adjoining claims on each side of this property. The following particulars afford satisfactory evidence of the PUBLIC ESTIMATION of HAWKINS HILL CLAIMS:—

Paxton and Holman—market value	£140,000
Creighton and Hickson and Beard—ditto	90,000
Beyers and Holtermann—ditto	180,000
Krohmann—ditto	200,000
Carroll Beard—ditto	135,000

The mine is in FULL WORKING ORDER; at present there are 22 men employed; the SHAFT and WORKINGS below are in the most PERFECT CONDITION, everything having been done from the commencement that prudence and practical mining experience could suggest.

There is work in sight for years without sinking or driving for the OTHER RICH VEINS now producing such large yields in KROHMAN'S and BEYERS and HOLTERMANN'S. All expenses connected with the working of the mine to date of formation of this company, and with its formation, including preparation of deed of settlement, and issue of first scrip certificates, will be arranged by the proprietors, and the claim, with all plant and quartz then raised, will be handed over FREE OF ALL LIABILITIES.

The sum of £1000, to be returned to the proprietors out of the proceeds of the first crushings, will be paid to the CREDIT OF THE COMPANY to pay expenses of the mine from its formation to the first crushing, which can take place NEXT MONTH, a considerable quantity of quartz being ALREADY RAISED.

OVER 160 TONS of RICH QUARTZ are now ready for crushing, and the quartz from a FINE RICH WIDE REEF is being raised VERY QUICKLY, and will be available for DIVIDEND NEXT MONTH.

Immediately after the shares are applied for and allotted a meeting will be called to ELECT DIRECTORS. The DEED of SETTLEMENT will be READY for SIGNATURE, and SCRIP CERTIFICATES READY FOR ISSUE not later than the 30th INSTANT.

PROSPECTUS, WITH PLAN SHOWING POSITION OF MINE, and FORMS OF APPLICATION, may be obtained from the undersigned.

EARLY APPLICATION IS INVITED, AS THE LIST MAY CLOSE AT ANY MOMENT, AND NOT LATER THAN SATURDAY NEXT.

LENNON and CAPE,
136, Pitt-street.

NORTHERN COWFLAT COPPER COMPANY (Limited).
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
The draft Deed of Settlement now lies at the Office of the Company, 309, George-street, for inspection, and will remain there 14 days from date.
By order of the Board,
W. HOLME DAVIS,
Legal Manager.
309, George-street, 20th September, 1872.

PROSPECTUS of the REDRUTH PROMOTERS' COPPER COMPANY.

Capital £2100, in 70 Shares of £30 each.

£5 on application, £15 on allotment; the balance as required to work the mine, £560 to be placed to the credit of the Company.

BROKERS:
H. M. Caldwell and Co.

The ground now offered for investment consists of 140 acres very rich copper lodes.

The promoters may reasonably expect a large return for their small outlay from the moderate terms at which the lease is offered to them.

A shaft has been sunk to the depth of 80 feet, and there are now over 20 tons of copper at grass, which will yield a very high per centage.

Applications for shares will be received at once, as the list will close shortly.

The share list will positively close on Saturday at 12 o'clock noon.

H. M. CALDWELL and CO., 397, George-street, opposite Mac Donell's, jeweller.

PANDORA GOLD MINING COMPANY.—The SCRIP will be ready for issue on and after the 1st October next, on signing the Deed of Settlement and payment of all calls then due. By order of the Board,
CHAS. BATE, Legal Manager.
165, Pitt-street, Sydney, 26th September, 1872.

LONDON QUARTZ MINING COMPANY.
SHAREHOLDERS are requested to CALL at the Company's Office, 281, Pitt-street, to execute Deed of Settlement and receive scrip.
THOS. MILLER, Manager.

GREAT SOUTHERN GOLD SLUICING COMPANY (Limited), TUMBERUMBA CREEK, UPPER TUMBERUMBA.
Promoters' Shares, £30, by £10 cash, and £10 in three months.
Prospects obtained Magnificent!!
Working Capital, £1000.
DIRECTORS:
J. Woods, Esq., Alderman.
J. F. Downs, Esq., Brownlow Hill.
S. C. Brown, Esq., M.L.A.
Archibald Thompson, Esq., J.P.
AGENTS AND BROKERS:
J. G. WALLER and CO., 400, George-street, opposite Telegraph Office. Full particulars in Prospectus, to be obtained at Brokers' Office.

PROSPECTUS of the BURRANGONG GOLD MINING COMPANY, STONEY CREEK, YOUNG.

Capital £13,500, in shares of £1 each.

10s per share on application, and 10s per share on allotment. Out of the subscribed capital £3000 will be placed to the credit of the Company for the purposes hereafter named.

BROKERS:
Messrs. Melhado and Curtis.

The Burrangong Gold Mining Company's property is situate at Stoney Creek, near Young, and consists of a valuable quartz reef in four leases, containing in all twenty-two acres, or 1640 feet, on the base line of reef, held under the Gold-fields Regulations.

The prospecting claim consists of four acres, or 300 feet, on the base line of reef, on which two shafts have been sunk—the first to a depth of 30 feet, striking the reef, which at this depth was only one foot thick; the second shaft to a depth of 115 feet, striking the reef two feet thick, well defined and showing good gold.

The last crushing from this depth yielded at the rate of 4 oz 5 dwts. to the ton.

The claim No. 1 South of the Prospecting, consists of eight acres, or 600 feet on the base line of reef, on which two shafts have been sunk, one to a depth of 107 feet, showing the reef two feet wide, and the other to a depth of 130 feet, exposing a reef four feet wide, crushings from which yielded over one ounce to the ton.

The claim No. 1 North consists of four acres, or 300 feet on the base line of reef. This claim being held in reserve by the owners of the Prospecting Claim, work has not been commenced. The claim No. 2 North, consists of six acres, or 440 feet on the base line of reef. Two shafts have been sunk to a depth of thirty feet, striking the reef nearly two feet wide, but no crushing has yet taken place from this claim.

The stone already crushed from this property has resulted as follows:—

From Prospecting Claim	115 tons yielded	86 oz. 5 dwts.
„ „ „	110 tons yielded	132 oz. 0 dwts.
„ „ „	35 tons yielded	43 oz. 15 dwts.
„ „ „	10 tons yielded	33 oz. 10 dwts.
No. 1 South	8 tons yielded	8 oz.
„ „	35 tons yielded	43 oz.

and the last crushing of a small quantity at the Mint yielded at the rate of 4 oz. 5 dwts. to the ton.

The reef in the several claims is well defined, and the stone can be raised at a very small expense, as it is believed twenty men can raise 120 tons of stone per week, which, taking at the very low average of one ounce to the ton, will show a nett return for dividends of over £300 per week, when a crushing machine is on the ground and in proper working order.

The difficulty the shareholders have to contend against is the want of crushing machinery, none being in the district. The stone already crushed has been carted to Grenfell, a distance of thirty-five miles, and with a view to procure the necessary quartz-crushing machinery, they have agreed to amalgamate the four claims and form them into a company with the small capital of £13,500, out of which £3000 will be placed to the credit of the company for working capital and providing a crushing machine. The shareholders have already purchased, contingent on the formation of the company, a first-class quartz-crushing plant complete, which can be erected on the company's property, and in good working order, for £2000.

The shareholders, who are principally working miners, have such confidence in the future of the mine that they prefer taking nearly all their interest in the claims, in shares in the company, in preference to a money consideration.

The Proprietors, without dwelling further on the merits of this valuable property, have every confidence in placing the Company before the public, and can recommend same as a safe and profitable investment, and a Company from which large dividends may be anticipated at an early date, as the reef has been proved to a depth of 130 feet, and a large quantity of stone exposed to view, and only requires machinery on the property to make it rank amongst the best dividend-paying Companies in the colony.

As a large number of the shares have already been taken up, early application for the balance is necessary to
MELHADO and CURTIS,
Brokers, Pitt-street.

FORM OF APPLICATION.
Burrangong Gold Mining Company (Limited), Stoney Creek.
To Messrs. Melhado and Curtis.
Gentlemen,—I have to request that you will allot me shares in the above Company, and herewith I beg to hand you a cheque for £ , being the deposit of 10s. per share on shares; and I hereby agree to accept the same, or any less number that may be allotted to me, to pay the allotment, and to sign the Deed of Settlement or any laws and regulations of the Company, when called upon to do so.
Name in full.........................
Address.........................
Dated this day of 1872.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is directed to the very fine property of the Burrangong Gold Mining Company, consisting of four leases amalgamated, equal to TWENTY-TWO ACRES, or SIXTEEN HUNDRED and FORTY FEET (1640) on the base line of reef, with a reef nearly five feet wide. Capital only £13,500.
MELHADO and CURTIS,
Brokers.

PATENT SAFETY BLASTING POWDER.

Capital £8000, in 800 shares of £10 each.

£1500 PLACED TO THE CREDIT OF THE COMPANY. The following estimate is respectfully submitted:—

Estimate of profits per ton, and showing percentage per annum on capital, £8000, "VICTORIAN PATENT SAFETY BLASTING POWDER."

Cost per ton.	Selling price per lb.	Profit per ton.	Sales per month.	Profit per month.	Profit per annum.	Per cent. per annum.
£ s. d.	d.	£ s. d.	Tons.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
43 6 7	9	40 13 5	4	162 13 8	1952 13 9	24 3-8
...	...	...	5	203 7 1	2440 5 5	30 ½
...	...	...	6	244 0 6	2928 6 0	36 3-5
...	...	...	7	284 13 11	3516 7 0	43 19-20
...	...	...	8	325 7 4	3904 8 0	48 4-5
...	...	...	9	366 0 9	4392 9 0	54 9-10
...	...	...	10	406 14 2	4880 10 0	61

As the Share List in the above must be closed THIS WEEK, early application is necessary, as there are only a few for sale.
R. CAMPBELL and SONS,
410, George-street.

THE MOST LIBERAL COPPER VENTURE now in the market is the PRIDE OF THE WEST, near Carcoar. Capital, only £10,000 in 10s shares; application 1s. Proprietors take in cash and shares only about one-third, and bind themselves not to sell shares until dividend. Cheap mining, as lodes can be worked by tunnel. SMELTING WORKS within 15 miles. Property to be inspected and approved before payment. Specimens and prospectuses at
J. W. WATKIN'S, 143, Pitt-street.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.
Established 1849.
FOR MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, &c.
PRINCIPAL OFFICE—New Pitt-street, Sydney.
Principal Board of Directors:
George King, Esq., Chairman.
Charles Nathan, Esq., F.R.C.S., Deputy Chairman.
Samuel Lyons, Esq. J. H. Goodlet, Esq.
Edwin Thomas Beilby, Esq. John Fairfax, Esq.
Actuary, M. A. Black, F.I.A.
MEMBERS INCUR NO LIABILITY OF PARTNERSHIP.
The annual income exceeds £247,616
The realised assets of the society exceed 980,819
Forms of proposal for Assurance, copies of the Prospectus, and every information may be obtained, without expense, on application at the principal or any branch office, or from any of the Society's Agents throughout the colonies.
By order of the Board,
ALEXANDER J. RALSTON,
General Secretary.

REDUCTION IN FIRE RATES.
THE AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.
Capital, £100,000.
Only Society in the colony in which Insurers, without liability, participate equally with shareholders in the annual division of profits.
Losses by Lightning and Explosions by Gas paid.
FIRE INSURANCES promptly effected, at lowest rates.
Offices, 235, Pitt-street.
JAMES HENDERSON, Manager.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—A BRANCH of this Bank is established at CHARTERS TOWERS, in the colony of Queensland, for the transaction of all usual banking business.
SHEPHERD SMITH, General Manager.
Sydney, 5th September.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1453613

FURNITURE ETC.

TRIAL BEFORE PURCHASE.—Willcox and Gibbs's sewing-machine. S. Hebblewhite, 432, George-st.

SEWING-MACHINES.—The "Common Sense," chain stitch, £3. The "Home Shuttle" lock stitch, £4 10s. The largest sale of any in Australia. M. MOSS and CO., Sole Agents, Wynyard-lane, Sydney.

THE LITTLE WANZER, the Prize Machine of the World. Agents for the colonies: GIBBS, SHALLARD, and CO., Printers and Publishers, 108, Pitt-street, Sydney.

SEWING-MACHINES.—The largest assortment of genuine machines in the Australian colonies.
Singer's Family, with all accessories .. £9 10 0
Wheeler and Wilson's machines .. 7 10 0
Genuine Howe's A family machines .. 9 9 0
0 Machines for leather work, also Howe's hand machines. Special advantages to purchasers, machines on easy terms of payment; also kept in order twelve months without charge. 15 descriptions of machines to choose from. Any machine purchased and not approved of will be exchanged within one month for any other in stock. N.B.—Every description of sewing-machines repaired at TURNER and WOOD'S, 349, George-street.

SINGER'S No. 1 SEWING-MACHINE for SALE, cheap, in perfect order. J. Whelan, 174, Pitt-st.

ALL THE SEWING-MACHINES now in use will be driven from the field by the "NOISELESS SEWING-MACHINE," easily worked, not easily put out of order, and easily cleaned. Can be worked by any child of average intelligence after a few lessons. Complete Machine, with instructions, for ten and sixpence, in stamps, to any part of Sydney. Two shillings in stamps, carriage for country orders. Address—H. HARDING, 50, Glebe Road.

SEWING-MACHINES, all descriptions, repaired, cleaned, adjusted. MILLER, 181, Castlereagh-st.

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

The WHEELER and WILSON SEWING-MACHINE (reduced price), has recently attracted so much attention and become so great a favourite with the public, that sellers of counterfeit machines have in the most shameless manner advertised and exhibited their machines under the well-known name, "WHEELER and WILSON."
This is done in an artful manner, so as to avoid legal proceedings.
No imitation machine can compare with the original.
None work so well;
None will last so long;
And, at the reduced prices,
None are cheaper.
No machines are genuine unless they have this trade mark on the cloth-plate—
WHEELER and WILSON, M. F. G. Co., Bridgeport, Conn.; and the MEDALLION TRADE MARK on the BEDPLATE.
LONG and CO., 64, Elizabeth-street, Melbourne, Sole Agency for Australian Colonies and New Zealand.

COUNTRY BUYERS and PARTIES FURNISHING are respectfully invited by HARDY, BROTHERS, to call and inspect their large and varied stock of NEW and SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, comprising
New and Second-hand PIANOS
Drawing-room SUITES, in every style
Dining-room SUITES, in hair-cloth, morocco, &c.
Bedroom SUITES, in new and elegant designs
Hall and Library FURNITURE
Magnificent Gilt Pier GLASSES
Handsome Drawing-room ORNAMENTS
Best Brussels and Tapestry CARPETS
Large Stock of cheap CARPETS, 1s, 1s 3d, and 1s 6d per yard
OILCLOTH, for rooms or passages
DRUGGETTING, CHINA MATTING
Large assortment of TOILET-GLASSES (marble-slab), &c.
Handsome Marble-slab WASHSTANDS
DRESSING-TABLE to match
Large stock of Brass and Iron BEDSTEADS
Ditto Children's COTS
Hair and Pulu MATTRESSES
BLANKETS, QUILTS, and BEDDING of every description
ELECTROPLATED WARE and TABLE CUTLERY
Choice ENGRAVINGS and OIL PAINTINGS
Very handsome DINNER and DESSERT SERVICES
Ditto TEA and BREAKFAST SERVICES
Cut GLASSWARE (a large stock)
Complete KITCHEN REQUISITES
LARGEST STOCK IN THE COLONY.
25 PER CENT. CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE.
HARDY, BROTHERS, beg to inform parties furnishing that their Show Rooms are replete with every desirable requisite for complete house-furnishing, suitably adapted to the requirements of large or small houses.
Note the address—
Hyde Park Furniture Bazaar, 9, 11, 13, 15, and 17, South Head Road.

CHESTS of Drawers, a large assortment; Tables of all kinds, cheap. H. MOON, 336, George-street.

KITCHEN Tables, Dressers, Safes, Washstands and Sets, at low prices. H. MOON, 336, George-st.

OIL Paintings and other Pictures, Fancy Goods, Bedsteads, Bedding. H. MOON, 336, George-street.

WANTED, to buy FURNITURE, in any quantity, for cash. H. MOON, 336, George-street.

DRAPERY HABERDASHERY ETC.

MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY OF EUROPEAN FASHIONS FOR THE SEASON,
Ex
P. and O. Mail Steamer BANGALORE, and Auxiliary Screw Steamer NORTHUMBERLAND.
We shall show This Morning TWENTY-ONE CASES special novelties in MILLINERY and HATS.
MADE-UP COSTUMES.

Musline	Grass cloths
Organdie	Tussores
Batiste	Muslinettes
Chambrays	Tissues
Piques	French cambrics
Percales	Grenadines
Pompadours	Indian tussore
Jacconets	Lawns.

We politely suggest a visit of inspection. Our importations for the season being of a really recherché and comprehensive character.
DAVID JONES and COMPANY.

DENISON HOUSE, 376, 378, and 380, George-street.
SWISS STRIPE MUSLINS
SWISS CHECK MUSLINS
DRESS LAWNS
DRESS CAMBRICS
SOFT CAMBRICS
SOFT NAINSOOKS
HAIR CORD MUSLINS.
THOMPSON and GILES call especial ATTENTION to a LARGE LOT of the above SEASONABLE GOODS, which they are OFFERING fully 50 PER CENT. under their VALUE.
THOMPSON and GILES.

HOBSON and WHITING are selling Jouvin's French Kid Gloves, 4s 6d per pair. Josephines, embroidered backs, 4s 6d.
13, Hunter-street.

HOBSON and WHITING have just landed a fresh shipment of Cambric Regatta Shirtings, of exquisite patterns. Hosiery of the finest descriptions. Collars, in all the newest shapes.
13, Hunter-street.

HOBSON and WHITING'S Eureka SHIRTS, 42s the half dozen. For ease, elegance, and durability, they have no rival; a perfect fit guaranteed. Shirts made to order with neatness and dispatch.
13, Hunter-street.

ARMY and NAVY HAIR DYE.—The only dye that can be used with safety. HOBSON and WHITING.

THE LATE FIRE. NEW PRINTS, and OTHER GOODS, DAMAGED BY WATER.
A LARGE PORTION of our NEW GOODS in prints, &c., being DAMAGED at the LATE FIRE, we intend to offer the same to our patrons and the general public at EXTRAORDINARY PRICES.
Kid gloves, damaged, 6d and 1s pair.
Also, several various lots, more or less damaged.
Sale will commence THIS DAY, 26th.
KELK and ALFORD, 417, George-street.

2s 11d Stitched backs black Josephines; 5s 11d large size Silk PARACHUTES. BAKER, op. Cathedral.

6¾d PRINTED DELAINES; 8s 11d Fancy Grenadines, black ground. T. BAKER, op. Cathedral.

27s 6d Elegant New Shapes in Black Gros Grain MANTLES. T. BAKER, opposite Cathedral.

PER MAIL.—We are now showing the latest novelties in ladies' HATS and BONNETS. BAKER.

THOMPSON'S glove-fitting STAYS, in every size; Stays, in all the improved shapes, 18 inches to 38 inches, 1s 11d to 12s 9d. First-class goods, lowest prices.
E. WAY, Importer, 263, 265, and 267, Pitt-street.

CHARTERS TOWERS.—Cheap TENTS at P. ROBILLIARD'S, 573, George-street.

DRESS MATERIALS. DRESS MATERIALS. Just opened.
24 cases of Novelties in DRESS MATERIALS
Plain and Shot LUSTRINES, 1s 0½d per yard, worth 1s 6d.
GILBERT ANDERSON and CO., Compton House, 664, Brickfield-hill, Sydney.

HUMAN HAIR ex MAIL STEAMER.—E. DEEPER, Hairdresser, 302, George-street, has received per Mail, an additional supply of LONG HUMAN HAIR of the finest quality, and respectfully invites an inspection. Also, BAND PARTINGS of various colours. Special attention given to match the shades.

HORTICULTURE AND FARMING.

ORANGE TREES.—I beg to give notice that Messrs. ANDERSON, HALL, and CO., Seedsmen, of Pitt-street, Sydney, have been appointed Agents for the sale of my Orange Trees.
JAMES PYE.
Rocky Hall, near Parramatta, July 20, 1872.

BUILDING MATERIALS ETC.

900,000 FEET TIMBER of all descriptions.
DOORS, SASHES, Casements, Mantelpieces, Skirtings, Mouldings, &c., on hand, and made to order.
GALVANIZED IRON, 4½ to 10 feet; Ridging, Guttering, Nails, Screws, Wire Netting, &c.
DRAIN PIPES, Chimney Pots, Air and Fire Bricks, &c.
GOODLET and SMITH, Victoria Saw and Moulding Mills, 483, George-street; and 7, Parramatta-street.

PATENT Wrought NAILS, 1½, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch, cheap. Goodlet & Smith, 483, Geo.-st., nr. Bathurst-st.

NELLIGEN SAW MILLS.—Hardwood delivered in Sydney at lowest rates, S. TOMLINSON, Manager.

GALVANIZED IRON TUBING, ½, 1, 1¼, and 1½ inch. GOODLET and SMITH, 483, George-st.

BLACK IRON TUBE, 3d per foot. W. CARY, Railway Bridge.

G. O. ANCHOR Plain IRON, 24 x 30 inch, 24, 26, 28 gauge. W. CARY, Railway Bridge.

G. O. CORRUGATED IRON, 24, 26 gauge, 4 to 10 feet. W. CARY, Railway Bridge.

BUSINESSES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a first-class MILK-RUN; plenty grass and water. Apply Simmons, Pitt and Bathurst sts.

FOR SALE, the LEASE, License, Stock, Furniture, and Goodwill of that well-known hotel, The Waterloo, Palmer-street, South Head Road.

HORSES AND VEHICLES.

CARRIAGE HARNESS.—For SALE, a very handsome Set of Double Harness; has been only a few months in wear, and will be sold cheap. W. H. SIMPSON, Saddler, George-street.

GIBSON'S New Repository, 64, Hunter-street.—Horses and vehicles of every kind for Sale or Hire.

GIBSON'S New Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 64, Hunter-st.—New and second Saddles and Harness, cheap.

GIBSON'S New Repository, 64, Hunter-st.—Handsome Roan Buggy COB; one of the fastest in Sydney, sold on account of the owner leaving Sydney. Price, 15 guineas.

GIBSON'S New Repository, 64, Hunter-street.—Light American Express WAGGON, carries four, with hood; staunch grey Horse and Harness. Price, £40 the lot.

GIBSON'S New Repository, 64, Hunter-st.—First-class double-seated Buggy, Horse, and Harness, £45.

GIBSON'S New Repository, 64, Hunter-street.—HORSE, Spring-cart, and Harness, £16 the lot.

GIBSON'S New Carriage Bazaar, 64, Hunter-street.—Shetland PONY, £5. Hooded Pony Phaeton, £35

HEAVY Draught Horse, £25; bay good Hack, £10. M'CARTY and CO., 250, Pitt-street.

GREY Buggy HORSE, £20; bay Cob, Saddle, and Harness, £12. M'CARTY and CO.

GOOD Journey HORSE, Saddle and Bridle, £12. M'CARTY and CO., 250, Pitt-street.

DOGCART, £25; Basket Phaeton, £35; two Spring-carts, £6 and £7; Pagnell Dogcart, £25. M'CARTY and CO., 250, Pitt-street, opposite Moore's Labour Bazaar; and 237, Castlereagh-street.

PAIR first-class Bay Buggy Horses, £22; Grey quiet Phaeton and Buggy Horse, £18. S. KNIGHT.

HANDSOME Piebald Buggy and Saddle HORSE, up to 15 stone, £16; Bay Buggy Horse, £12. Knight.

TRAY BUGGY, good Horse, and Harness, £35; double-seat Buggy and Harness, £30; Dogcart, £15. Knight.

STYLISH new double-seat BUGGY, £40; new Waggon with brake, £30. S. KNIGHT, 257, Castlereagh-st.

NEW Tray BUGGY, £30; Sociable, £25; new Spring-cart, £14; Spring-cart, £8; Harness, £2. KNIGHT.

BUGGIES of all descriptions, light Travelling Waggons, Sociables, &c. T. MOORE, South Head Rd.

WANTED a second-hand Tray BUGGY. Barker and Co., York and Market streets.

FOR SALE, at Browslow Hill, county of Camden, the property of Mr. J. F. Downes, the Cart-colt CAMDEN.
CAMDEN is rising four (4) years old, by the celebrated imported horse Sampson; dam, a valuable cart mare by Horncastle.
This colt is a beautiful bay, with black points, stands 16 hands 1 inch high, good legs and feet, with great bone and substance; is very active, excellent temper, good worker, and thorough good constitution.
CAMDEN was awarded a prize, when two years o'd, at the Great Exhibition, 1871.
For particulars apply to Mr. J. F. DOWNES, Browslow Hill.

FOR Private SALE, YOUNG SHAKSPEARE, a black stallion, by Old Shakspeare, out of a Scotch Jock mare. Apply to KISS, Pitt-street.

AUCTION SALES.

G. WELLS will sell by auction, at railway, THIS DAY, at 9, hay, corn, wood, &c.

Horses, heavy and light
Vehicles, Harness, and Saddlery.

GEORGE KISS will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
As above.
Regular sales at the Bazaar daily, and at Camperdown any afternoon.
☞ Horses and Vehicles on hire.

Kiama Horses.

GEORGE KISS has been instructed by Mr. C. Goodacre to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A heavy draught grey mare, Briton
A spring-cart mare
And a well-bred hackney.

Saddle and Harness Horse.

GEORGE KISS has been instructed by Mr. Bartlett to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A handsome bay horse, 16.2, thoroughly broken to saddle and harness.

Quiet Pony.

GEORGE KISS has been instructed to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A bright bay pony, rides quietly, and has good paces.

Fat Wethers. Fat Wethers.

THOMAS DAWSON is instructed by Robert Robertson, Esq., of Coolah, to sell by auction, at the Homebush Yards, on MONDAY next, the 30th instant, at 11 o'clock,
1270 prime fat wethers, in lots to suit.
Terms, cash.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from Thomas Chalker, Esq., to sell by auction, on MONDAY next, the 30th instant, at the Homebush Yards, at 11 o'clock,
200 head of prime fat bullocks, in lots.
N.B.—These bullocks are from Mr. Thomas Hungerford's noted Baerami paddocks.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from F. Hughes, Esq., to sell by auction, on MONDAY next, the 30th instant, at the Homebush Yards, at 11 o'clock,
126 head of prime fat bullocks, in lots.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from R. M. Webb, Esq., to sell by auction, on MONDAY next, the 30th instant, at the Homebush Yards, at 11 o'clock,
1000 prime and weighty fat wethers, estimated to weigh fully 60 lbs. each (wool on).

MR. T. SULLIVAN has received instructions from Mr. James Gough to sell by auction, at the Homebush Yards, on MONDAY next, the 30th instant, at 11 o'clock,
100 head of prime fat cattle, in lots.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN have been instructed by G. T. Loder, Esq., to sell by auction, at Ellis and Co.'s Yards, THIS DAY, Friday, 27th September, at 11 o'clock sharp,
Prime fat lambs.

ELLIS and CO. will sell by auction, at Railway, THIS DAY, at 9 o'clock,
Hay, lucerne, straw, potatoes.
At Depot, at half-past 11 o'clock,
Fat calves, pigs, lambs, dead pigs, suckers, all kinds of poultry, 6 pairs peacocks and peahens
20 prime fat lambs.
At 12 o'clock,
Roll and keg butter, cheese, bacon, lard, honey, eggs, potatoes, oranges.
At 4 o'clock,
Hides, sheepskins, wool, tallow, &c.

N. W. RAVEN will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at Railway, at 9 o'clock, hay, straw, &c.
At 10 o'clock, billet wood (all lengths).
At Black Swan Yards, at 12 o'clock,
50 carcases corn-fed pork, calves, suckers
Turkeys, geese, ducks, fowls, &c., &c.
Roll and keg butter, eggs, cheese, bacon
Hams, honey, lard, wax, hides, &c.

T. F. MACKENZIE will sell, THIS DAY, at Railway, at 9 o'clock,
Hay, corn, wood.
At Dog and Duck, at 12 o'clock,
Fat calves, live pigs, 50 carcases dead porkers, suckers, butter, eggs, cheese, bacon, honey, turkeys, geese, ducks, fowls, and usual supply of farm and dairy produce.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

T. F. MACKENZIE will sell, THIS DAY, at Dog and Duck, at 12 o'clock,
100 carcases prime mutton, not to be equalled
8 bodies of really prime beef.

BUTLER and INGLIS will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at the Railway, at 9 o'clock sharp,
Hay, straw, &c., by the truck.

Weekly Produce Sale.

BUTLER and INGLIS will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at their Railway Auction Mart, 793, George-street, at 11 o'clock,
Fat calves, lambs, pigs, fifty (50) corn-fed dead pigs from the country, suckers, and poultry of all kinds.
At half-past 11 o'clock sharp,
The usual weekly supply of dairy produce, consisting of roll and keg butter from the best dairies, sixty (60) cases cheese (including the celebrated No. 6 and other first-class brands), superior corn-fed bacon, eggs, lard, and farm and dairy produce of every description.

MOSES and HOPKINS will sell by auction, at the Railway, THIS DAY, at 9,
Hay, straw, potatoes, pumpkins, billet wood, &c.
At 12, at the Farmers' Home, Calves, pigs (40), carcases of corn-fed pork, suckers, poultry, eggs, butter, bacon, oranges, dried peaches &c.

S. F. MACKENZIE will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 12.30,
160 prime carcases mutton, and 6 bodies of prime beef.

Weekly Produce Sale.

IRWIN, BRIDGE, and CO. will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 27th September, at half-past 10 o'clock,
Hides, calfskins
Hair, horns, and bones.
And at a quarter-past 2 o'clock,
Casks tallow.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.

MORT and CO. will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 27th September, at half-past 10 o'clock,
Hides, horse hides
Hair, horns, bones, &c.
And at half-past 2 o'clock,
Casks tallow, neatsfoot oil, &c.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 27th September, at half-past 10 o'clock,
1050 hides, calfskins, hair, horns, bones, &c.
And at half-past 2 o'clock,
130 casks tallow.
Terms, cash.

Produce Sale.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH will sell by auction, at their Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, at half-past 2 o'clock,
Casks tallow.

Weekly Produce Sale.

JOHN A. TURNER will sell by auction, at his Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 27th September, at 11 o'clock,
Hides, calfskins
Horns, bones, hair, &c.
☞ Also, at a quarter past 2 o'clock,
Casks tallow.
Terms, cash.

On the Premises, 333, Pitt-street, next to School of Arts.
Ladies' and Gent.'s E.S. Uppers
French Calf, Yearling, and Sole Leather
Kit Tools, Shoe Pegs and Hobbs
Saddlery and Curriers' Tools
Boot and Glove Trees
Avery's Weighing-machine, Counter Scales
Shop Fixtures, Counter, and Sundries.

LISTER and GRISDALE have been instructed by Mr. T. W. Hall to sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of the above, as the proprietor is retiring from business.

Sale by Auction (TO-MORROW, Saturday), at 11, at the Bank Auction Rooms, 336, George-street.
HENRY MOON will sell by auction, Furniture, new and second-hand, harmonium, pianofortes, books, pictures, furniture, genuine jewellery, clocks and watches, bedsteads and bedding, kitchen utensils, glass, crockery, and ironmongery.
N.B.—Goods received for these sales daily from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. Cash advanced if required.

Weekly Sale of Shares, MONDAY, 30th, at noon, At the Bank Auction Rooms, 336, George-street.
HENRY MOON will sell by auction, SHARES in some of our leading colonial enterprises.
The auctioneer will be happy to receive instructions for any other parcels.

Drapery, Clothing, Boots, Gold and Silver Watches, Jewellery, &c.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by public auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at the Mart, Pitt-street,
The above.

☞ Unreserved Sale of Fancy Goods, Baskets, Ladies' Bags, Perfumes, &c., &c., in order to Close Accounts, previous to the departure of the Mail.

FRIDAY, September 27.

Just landed ex Patriarch.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been instructed to sell by auction, at his Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
15 cases of the above goods, comprising
876-7—2 cases, containing ladies' carriage bags, gent.'s travelling bags; ladies' railway bags, fitted.
AC in diamond,
56-57—3 cases, containing lavender water, eau de cologne, toilet vinegar, smelling salts, pomades, &c.
58—1 case L. R. brooches and earrings, vulcanite necklets, bracelets, long jet chains, &c.
M in diamond over S,
614-15—2 cases carriage and hand baskets, show and knife baskets, reticules, toy baskets, &c.
7 cases writing desks, workboxes, toys, dolls, fancy goods, stationery, &c.
Terms at sale.

To Island Buyers and others.

THIS DAY, September 27.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE will sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Without reserve,
GF—63 boxes regatta clay pipes, each about 5 gross.
Terms, cash.

On SATURDAY, 28th September, at 11 o'clock. At the Australian Auction Rooms, Pitt-street.

POSITIVE UNRESERVED SALE by AUCTION of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS, consisting of
A Choice Lot of BOOKS
Very Elegant Parisian Glassware
Choice Engravings and Oil Paintings
ELKINGTON'S best Electroplated Ware, and RODGERS' best Table Cutlery
MASSIVE Mahogany Dining-room Suite, covered in Maroon Morocco
Telescope Dining Table
Superb Striking Clock, under shade
VERY HANDSOME Screen
Vases, Lustres, Knickknacks, &c., &c.
WALNUT Drawing-room Suites, covered in Silk and Rep
FIRST-CLASS ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE, by Aucher, Freres
Sewing-machines, by Wilcox and Gibbs
Brussels Carpet and Rug
SUBSTANTIAL Bedroom Furniture
Bedsteads, Spring Palliasses, Mattresses, &c.
Kitchen Utensils, Garden Implements, &c.
Stoves, Sundries.

To Gentlemen Furnishing, Upholsterers, Cabinetmakers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on SATURDAY, 28th September, at 11 o'clock,
The above.
Terms, net cash.

On SATURDAY, 28th September, at 11 o'clock.

To GENTLEMEN FURNISHING, and others.

An opportunity not to be overlooked.

A FIRST-CLASS ROSEWOOD GRAND PIANOFORTE, by the celebrated makers, AUCHER, BROTHERS, with patent METALLIC BARS, TRICHORD, 7 OCTAVES, and every modern improvement, the property of a Gentleman leaving the colony.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on SATURDAY, 28th September, at 11 o'clock,
The above.
Terms, net cash.

CALIFORNIAN WHEAT.
The entire cargo of the Brewster, just arrived from San Francisco.

For Unreserved Sale by Public Auction.
Under instructions from Messrs. Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.
7322 Bags of the finest Californian Wheat.

The cargo has been purchased with especial care, and the samples are exceedingly good, and compare very favourably with South Australian grain.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from Messrs. Gilchrist, Watt, and Co. to sell by auction, at their Rooms, O'Connell-street, on an early day,
The entire cargo of the Brewster, consisting of 7322 bags wheat, 16,521 bushels.
Terms at sale.

TIN ORE, from various Companies.

For Sale by Public Auction.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on an early day,
Several valuable parcels of tin ore.
Terms, cash.

IRON STORE and BUILDINGS, at the rear of the Exchange, Pitt-street.

By order of the Directors of the Sydney Exchange Company.
To Contractors, Builders, and others.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, on the premises, Pitt-street North, TUESDAY, October 1, at 2 o'clock p.m.,
The superior iron store and fittings at the rear of, and together with, the other buildings and erections fronting Pitt-street.
Also,
A quantity of timber, lamps, gasaliers, &c.
Full particulars at sale.

Postponed. Not Landed.

MONDAY, September 30.

90 Casks Portland Cement, Knigge and Foster's, In Bond.
To Builders and others, ex John Knox, at the Grafton Wharf.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Grafton Wharf, on MONDAY, September 30, 1872, at 12 o'clock,
90 casks Portland cement, Knigge and Forster
In Bond.
Terms, cash.

BROWN PAPER.

WILLIAM PRICE and CO. will sell by public auction, at their Rooms, 329, George-street, THIS DAP, Friday, September 27, at 11 o'clock,
To close a consignment for outgoing mail.
C in diamond J,
3 bales (ullage) brown paper, 28-50 and 120 lbs.
Terms at sale.

To Grocers, Country Storekeepers, Mining Agents, &c.

SPECIAL SALE OF GOODS, on account of whom it may concern, and to close account sales by outgoing mail.

THIS DAY, Friday, September 27.

WILLIAM PRICE and CO. will sell by public auction, at their Rooms, 329, George-street, THIS DAY, Friday, September 27, at 11 o'clock,
76 boxes, each 25 packets, L.W. parafine candles.
3 bales (ullage) brown paper, 28, 50, and 100 lbs.
13 casks (50 lbs. each) soft soap, specially adapted for sheepwashing purposes.
Also,
Balance of invoice of groceries, &c., consisting of—
Confectionery, preserved fish, preserved milk
1 lack lead, ground ginger, twine, &c.
And,
Various balances of invoices of wines, spirits, ale, porter, &c., samples and particulars of which will be ready at the Auctioneers' Rooms on the morning of sale.
Terms at sale.

CLEARING SALE.
TO SHIPCHANDLERS, OIL AND COLOUR MEN, PAINTERS, SHIPBUILDERS, and the TRADE generally.

THIS DAY, Friday, September 27.

WILLIAM PRICE and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, 329, George-street, WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST RESERVE, THIS DAY, Friday, September 27, at 12 o'clock,
4 tons very superior white lead, in 28 lb. kegs
4 ditto ditto ditto zinc, in 28 lb. ditto
3 ditto ditto ditto black paint.
Terms at sale.
The Auctioneers are authorised to state that the above, being on account of whom it may concern, will be sold to highest bidder, without reservation.

THIS DAY, 27th instant.

Light Ground Fancy Prints
36-inch Heavy Greys
Marshall's Black Thread
Mending Cotton, assorted
Imperial Tapes
Phillips's Cotton and Dutch Tapes
Hooks and Eyes.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, THIS DAY at 11 a.m.,
20 cases and bales of the above.

Black and Fancy Doeskins
Tweeds
Trouserings
White and Brown Drills, &c.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, THIS DAY, 27th instant, at half-past 11 sharp, at their Sale Rooms, 167, Pitt-street,
11 cases of the above-named goods.
Just landed ex Patriarch.

PANAMA HATS.

THIS DAY, 27th instant, at 11 o'clock.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, THIS DAY, at their Sale Rooms, 167, Pitt-street,
1 case Panama hats.

HATS and CAPS.

☞ 25 Cases, newest styles. Just received ex Patriarch.

THIS DAY, 27th instant, at 12 o'clock.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 12 sharp, at their Sale Rooms, 167, Pitt-street,
25 cases, nicely assorted, consisting of
Children's black and coloured felt hats, assorted shapes
Ditto drab and block toronto, round and square crowns
Boys' tyrolese and windsor leghorn
Ditto white split straw christine
Men's black and coloured canadian felts
Ditto ditto, extra wide brims
Ditto black and coloured tyrolese felt
Ditto tuscan count
Ladies' and children's pedal, leghorn, and flop brim
Ladies' dolly varden, assorted
Ditto new dolly varden, ditto
Girls' and ladies' mushroom hats
Ditto assorted shapes.

ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Ex Dorothy, damaged by sea water.

GREY CALICOS.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 27th instant, at 11 a.m.,
EW in diamond, S outside.
121—Part bale, 10 pieces, grey calicos.
Terms, cash.

Exchange Auction Rooms, 11, Bridge-street.

FOR POSITIVE SALE.

FRANCIS FAHEY and COMPANY have received instructions to sell, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, regardless of value,
2040 shares in the All Nations Gold Mining Company.

Exchange Auction Rooms, 11, Bridge-street.

FRANCIS FAHEY and COMPANY have received instructions to sell, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, without the slightest reserve, the following shares:—

GOLD.
100 Great Republic
100 Paxtons
50 Crinolines
300 All Nations
100 Hermans
100 Grenfell Consols
300 Brown's Creek
100 Oxons
300 Nil Desperandum
50 Clan Campbell
500 Dayspring
20 Holman's Homeward Bound
100 Band of Hope
50 Rising Sun
300 Rapps
100 Great Western Undaunted
200 Trust and Try
1500 Lady Belmore (fully paid up)
200 Golden Gully
200 Golden Crown
100 Solferinos
100 O. K.
10 Mitchell's Creek
5 Comets
10 Pactolus
25 Rawsthornes
10 Amalgamated Araluen Star
3 (£30 share) Lord Ashleys
200 Star of Fame
25 Green Valley
15 Cosmopolitan
110 Golden Horn
1 (£50 share) Star of the West
170 Hickson and Creighton
220 Beyers and Holtermanns
300 Krohmanns
70 Golden Ville
30 Niagara
112 Leviathan

TIN.
2000 Glen Lode
200 New Cornwall
300 Glen Lode
500 Queensland, fully paid up
200 Northern Star
100 Champion
500 Blair Hill
400 Star of Tenterfield.

COPPER.
500 Fort Bourke
50 Mount Coora
200 Peabody
150 South Cobar
100 Mulloon
250 Peak Downs.

Exchange Auction Rooms, 11, Bridge-street.

Imperative Sale.

FRANCIS FAHEY and CO. have received instructions to sell, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, without the slightest reserve,
1000 Mount Coora Copper
250 Bolbomba ditto
400 Ruby tin
250 Mutual Fires.
Terms, cash.

Exchange Auction Rooms, 11, Bridge-street.

FRANCIS FAHEY and COMPANY have received instructions to sell, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, without the slightest reserve, the following leases:—
1-10th of 10 acres in the Canadian G. M. Company, situated at Surface Hill, Wattle Flat, adjoining the Princess Beatrice G. M. ground, shaft down 18 feet, found rich gold on the surface, 800 feet sawn timber on the ground.
1-5th of a 16-acre lease, Spring Creek, near Sofala, adjoining the old Spring Creek workings. Rich ground, gold seen from the surface.
1-4th of a 4-acre lease, situated at Surface Hill, Wattle Flat, adjoining the Caledonian claim. Gold found on the surface.
1-8th full share in the Morning Star (No. 3), 4 men's ground, work down 14 feet, same line of reef as the Perseverance, Little River. Gold found on the surface.
are in the Perseverance (No. 9) Little River, equal to 1-12th of the whole claim; work down 16 feet, going down the reef. Gold found on the surface.
½-share, equal to 1-12th of the whole claim, No. 19. Perseverance, Little River.
Terms, cash.

Exchange Auction Rooms, 11, Bridge-street.

Imperative Sale.

FRANCIS FAHEY and COMPANY have received instructions to sell, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, without the slightest reserve,
1-16th full share in the Neck-or-Nothing Gold Mining Company.

Shares for Sale by Auction, at The Miners' Exchange, 80, King-street.

E. T. GILBERT and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock sharp,
The following shares—
GOLD, TIN, and COPPER.
Terms, cash.

Freehold Cottage Property, Liverpool.

Peremptory and Unreserved Sale.

E. T. GILBERT and CO. are instructed to sell by public auction, at the Miners' Exchange, 80, King-street, THIS DAY, Friday, September 27th, at 12 o'clock,
Brick-built Cottage Residence, at the corner of Moore and Bathurst streets, containing verandah, hall, 6 rooms and kitchen, with detached coach-house and stable. The land has 67½ feet frontage to Bathurst-street, and 74½ feet frontage to Moore-street.
This property is submitted to public competition solely on account of the present proprietor leaving the district. The mere fact of the paper manufactory being in full operation and on a more substantial basis than hitherto, is to a certain degree a proof that all freeholds in Liverpool will be enhanced thereby. To the fortunate minor this is an opportunity of investment worthy of consideration.
Terms, liberal.

TUESDAY, 1st October.

Terry Elastic Boot Webbing.
Just landed ex R.M.S. Bangalore.

To Boot and Shoe Manufacturers and others.

MR. M. MOLONY is favoured with instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at his Rooms, No. 289, George-street, on TUESDAY, the 1st October, at half past 12 o'clock sharp,
A small invoice of terry elastic boot web, 3½ inches to 5 inches, assorted widths, just landed ex R.M.S. Bangalore, which will positively be sold without reserve.
Terms, liberal, at sale.
Time, 12.30 sharp.

TUESDAY, 1st October.

Boots and Shoes. Boots and Shoes.

New Goods, just landed ex Sarah Grice, of the favourite manufacture of Nathan Joseph.

To the Trade, Country Storekeepers, Shippers, and others.

MR. M. MOLONY is favoured with instructions from the importers, Messrs. SCOTT, HENDERSON, and CO., to sell by auction, in his Rooms, No. 289, George-street North, next the Bank of Australasia, on TUESDAY, the 1st October, at 11 o'clock prompt,
A small invoice of new and seasonable goods, just landed ex Sarah Grice, in first-rate order, comprising—
Ladies' lasting boots, toes and plain, sewn and rivets, military and spring
Ladies' cashmere ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto
Girls' 10-13 and 6-9 kid and memel M.H. rivets
Women's memel M.H. rivets
Misses' lasting and memel M.H. rivets
Children's 2-5 coloured, roan E.S. and balmorals &c., &c.
Terms, liberal, at sale.
No reserve.

THIS DAY.

ORDER OF SALE.

CITY and SUBURBAN FREEHOLDS.
At the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock for half-past 11 o'clock prompt.

DARLINGHURST.	Venter-terrace, comprising 4 newly-erected Stone Houses, Darlinghurst-street, Old Mill Estate.
ASHFIELD.	Allotment, Allt street, adjoining land next the railway, Lot 1 Baker's subdivision; 27 Villa Sites of 1 Acre and upwards, Canterbury Estate, opposite the residences of Messrs. Paxton and Griffiths.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

LIVERPOOL ROAD, ASHFIELD.

TWENTY-SEVEN CHOICE SUBURBAN VILLA SITES, of one acre and upwards, situated on the CANTERBURY ESTATE, ASHFIELD, immediately opposite the RESIDENCES and GROUNDS of JOSEPH PAXTON, ESQ., and GEORGE GRIFFITHS, ESQ.

☞ These are the choicest villa sites without exception in this favourite suburb, within five minutes' walk of the railway station, and surrounded by first-class properties.

Title—TORRENS' ACT.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 27th September, at 11 o'clock,
The above scribed villa sites, in lots to suit purchasers.
Plan at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, 4th OCTOBER.
PEREMPTORY SALE.
BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

EXTENSIVE VALUABLE WATERSIDE PROPERTY, JOHNSTON'S BAY, BALMAIN.

The BURN BANK HOTEL and large block of Land (about one acre), DARLING-STREET, at the corner of the BAY FERRY ROAD, and extending to JOHNSTON'S BAY, now in the occupation of Mr. CARROLL.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the mortgagee to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 4th October, at 11 o'clock,
All that block of land, containing an area of one acre, and having about the following frontages:—
146½ FEET to DARLING-STREET
340 FEET to BAY FERRY ROAD
100 FEET to JOHNSTON'S BAY.
Upon portion of the Darling-street frontage is erected the well-known and old established BURN BANK HOTEL, substantially built of stone, wide verandahs back and front, bar, bar parlour, six rooms, kitchen and servant's room, with cellar in basement, coach-house and stable, well of water, &c.
☞ The sale of the above is imperative, by order of the mortgagee, therefore intending purchasers are particularly requested to inspect the property prior to day of sale.

Plan at the Rooms. Terms at sale.

POSTPONED TO FRIDAY, 11th OCTOBER.

HILL and CLISSOLD'S WELL-KNOWN WOOLWASHING WORKS, CANTERBURY, for Positive Sale, to close PARTNERSHIP ACCOUNTS.

Terms liberal

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from Messrs. HILL and CLISSOLD—in consequence of the retirement of the firm from woolwashing and fellmongering—to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, on FRIDAY, 11th OCTOBER, at 12 o'clock,
The above valuable property.

These extensive and complete woolwashing and fellmongering premises are situated on the south side of Cook's River, opposite the old Sugar Works, and embrace about 20 acres of land, adjoining the Dam, which is now in substantial order. The works are erected high above flood level, and comprise—
ENGINE-HOUSE, containing a highly-finished 25-horse power engine, by Chapman, with large tubular boiler equal to 40-horse power.
There is also a small boiler in connection with the engine, to economise fuel in firing the large boiler. CENTRIFUGAL PUMP, 3 feet diameter, capable of throwing 20 tons of water per minute. The supply of water is inexhaustible.
Adjoining the engine-room is the SORTING-ROOM, capable of working 6 sorters, while underneath is the washing place, fitted with spouts and all appliances for 15 washers, the soaking tubs being supplied with steam-heating power.
These buildings are substantially built of brick and stone, and are all in first-rate order. In addition to the above there are 6 other spouts and tubs for second-class wool.
The PACKING and BIN-ROOM is conveniently placed, and is fitted with first-rate press. Adjoining it are the receiving stores, capable of holding 2000 bales of wool under cover.
The DRYING GROUND adjoins the packing-room, and is between 3 and 4 acres in extent, all well grassed, and admitted to be the quickest drying ground about Sydney.
The WORKS, in full swing, are capable of washing 200 bales of greasy wool per week, and in unexceptionable weather they have turned out even a larger quantity.
The property is only seven miles from the Wool Stores, Circular Quay, by a good road all the way, and is about 1½ mile from the Ashfield Railway Station, also by a good road.
Wool sheets, drays, horses, harness, wood, and coal to be taken at a valuation by arbitration.

As an investment for capital in one of the most profitable businesses around Sydney, the sale of the above premises offers an unusually favourable opportunity, as they are brought into the market at the very opening of a season which promises more greasy wool for washing than the average quantity of past years. One other great advantage may also be commented on: The works from first to last are now in perfect order, and are ready to be put to work at six hours' notice without the further outlay of a single shilling.
Further particulars of this important property may be obtained at the auctioneers', where cards to inspect may also be obtained—it being the express instructions of the proprietors, who are retiring from these works with a fortune, that every facility should be afforded intending purchasers to thoroughly examine the whole property.

BATHURST.
VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY,
40 Feet Frontage to William-street.

The Building at present used as the SCOTS' KIRK.

DAY OF SALE—MONDAY, 30th September, at 2 o'clock.

CROAKER and CO. are instructed by the Trustees of the Presbyterian Church, Bathurst, to sell by public auction, at the Royal Hotel, Bathurst, on MONDAY, 30th September, at 2 p.m.,
The property in William-street, known as the SCOTCH CHURCH, HAVING ABOUT 40 FEET FRONTAGE, WITH A RESERVED ROADWAY TO THE BACK, (dividing it from Mr. Gumbleton's) of ABOUT 12 FEET WIDE.
The building itself is very strong and capacious, being ABOUT 60 FEET by 30.
As it now stands, it would of course be best used as a PLACE of WORSHIP.
It would also serve as a BACK STORE, or GRANARY, in connection with a front shop, for which there is ample room.
It is eminently adapted for a PUBLIC ASSEMBLY ROOM, now so much needed in Bathurst, and as such would be a good speculation.
⁂ All the best frontages in William and George streets being now absorbed by capitalists, the present affords a rare opportunity for investment, which, with the near approach of the railway, and the consequent large prospective value of town lands, should not be lost sight of.
Terms at sale.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1453614

FUNERALS.

NO. 26. ENNISKILLEN L. O. L.—The members of the above Lodge, and of the Institution, are hereby requested to attend the Funeral of our late worthy Brother JAMES TODD; to move from his residence, Sarah Ann-street, Strawberry Hills, THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. WILLIAM MASON, W.M.

THE FRIENDS of the late Mr. JAMES TODD are invited to attend his Funeral; to move from his late residence, Sarah Ann-street, Strawberry Hill, THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, and proceed to St. Barnabas Church, from thence to Camperdown Cemetery. C. KINSELA and SONS, George-street, and South Head Road.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. RICHARD COCKS are invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved WIFE, Sarah; to move from his residence, No. 19, Waterloo-place, Chippendale, TO-MORROW (Saturday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, to Necropolis. C. KINSELA and SONS, George-street, opposite Christ Church.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. JAMES MAHONEY, Carpenter and Joiner, are invited to attend the Funeral of his deceased beloved WIFE, Theresa; to move from his residence, No. 293, Liverpool-street, THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock, to the Catholic Cemetery, Petersham. T. DIXON, Undertaker.

THE FUNERAL of the late Mrs. WOOD will move from her Son's Residence, Glenwood, Glebe, TO-MORROW (Saturday) AFTERNOON, at a quarter to 3 o'clock. JAMES CURTIS, Undertaker, 69, Hunter-street.

FUNERALS, FUNERALS.—C. KINSELA and SONS, Undertakers, beg to inform the inhabitants of the Glebe, Redfern, and Chippendale, that they have opened their Branch Establishment, George-street, directly opposite Christ Church, where they will conduct funerals in the most respectable manner, having by far the largest and best assortment of Ostrich Plumes, Hearses, Coaches, &c., in the trade. Only white hearse plumes in the colony.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

WILL BE PUBLISHED shortly, the Anniversary ADDRESS TO THE ROYAL SOCIETY, May, 1872, by the Rev. W. B. Clarke, on the Mineral Resources of New South Wales, including the Natural History of the Diamond. Price, 1s; post, 1s 2d.
THOMAS RICHARDS, Government Printer.
23rd September, 1872.

Department of Lands, Sydney, 11th September, 1872.
NOTICE.—The Office of the Chief Inspector of Stock has been REMOVED from this Department to 24, O'Connell-street.
W. W. STEPHEN.

NOTICE TO OFFICERS of the Army and Navy on Retired or Half-pay; to WIDOWS of Officers; to Chelsea, Greenwich, Irish CONSTABULARY, and other PENSIONERS of her Majesty's Imperial Government, residing in the colony of New South Wales.

Pensions or Allowances due to the above persons will, from and after the 1st of October next ensuing, be paid by the Colonial Treasurer, under an arrangement with the Government of New South Wales, instead of as heretofore by the Staff Paymaster.

The Honorable the Treasurer, however, retains the services of Mr. GEORGE EVANS LABERTOUCHE, as clerk in charge of the detail duties connected with payments, and all applications either by letter or in person will be made to that gentleman, at the Pension Office, Lower George-street, Sydney (the one which has been for many years known as the Commissariat).

The Staff Paymaster, in notifying this change to the pensioners generally, urges upon them the desirability of their making early application in October next for the amounts due to them.

In every case it will be necessary for them to produce their pension certificates, or other authorities, under which they are empowered to draw their pensions.

Control Office, Lower George-street, Sydney, September 18th, 1872.
H. B. A. MIDDLETON, Staff Paymaster.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.
RAILWAY SURVEYS.
Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth, 6th September, 1872.

TENDERS (endorsed "Tender for Railway Surveys,") will be received at this Office until the sixteenth day of November, 1872, from duly qualified Railway Engineers and Surveyors for the following Works:—

1. An Engineering Survey of a proposed line of Railway (to be of a gauge of 42 inches) between Geraldton, Champion Bay, and Northampton, a distance of about thirty-two miles. The work to comprise all surveying, levelling, planning, and specifying necessary for the setting the whole work by contract.

The Survey to be tendered for at per mile, and Tenders to state whether bridges and culverts are included therein, or separately offered at per foot.

2. A preliminary Survey for a similar line of Railway from Guildford to York, a distance somewhat in excess of eighty miles, the general route of which has already been determined on.

To include a properly benched Survey, with longitudinal section of the whole line, to show generally the measurement of all bridges and culverts, but not detail drawings or specifications.

Tenders for the above Services to include all instruments, plant, and labour; and the work in each case to be completed and plans furnished on or before the first day of June, 1872.

The work to be subject to the general supervision and direction of such person as may be appointed by the Local Government for that purpose, on whose certificate that the same has been properly performed, payment will be made.

Each tender must be accompanied with testimonials showing the capability of the person tendering to execute the work he may desire to undertake, and his previous experience in Railway Engineering.

The Government do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

By command,
FRED. P. BARLEE, Colonial Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.
ROYAL ITALIAN AND ENGLISH OPERA SEASON for 1872.
DIRECTORS, Messrs. LYSTER and CAGLI.

Under the patronage of his Excellency Sir HERCULES ROBINSON, K.C.B., and the Honorable LADY ROBINSON.

Conductor ....Signor ALBERTO ZELMAN.
Stage Manager ....Mr. HENRY BEAUMONT.

THIS (Friday) EVENING, September 27, will be given, in consequence of the indisposition of Signora Zenoni, Donizetti's Grand Opera,
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.

Edgardo ....Signor Leandro Coy
Enrico ....Signor Filippo Coliva
Raimondo ....Signor Enrico Dondi
Arturo ....Mr. G. A. Johnson
Normando ....Signor Francisco Benso
Anna ....Signora Luigi Tournerie
Lucia ....Signora Tamburini Coy

SATURDAY, September 28,
LAST NIGHT OF THE SUBSCRIPTION SEASON,
when will be produced the most celebrated of all Offenbach's works,
ORPHEE AUX ENFERS.

NOTICE.
SUBSCRIPTION TICKETS NOT AVAILABLE AFTER SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28.
For the convenience of the public, TICKETS for the Stalls and Upper Circle will be sold at ELVY and CO.'S DURING THE DAY.

Doors open at half-past 7 o'clock, overture at 8.
Carriages ordered for 11 o'clock, set down with the horses' heads to the north, take up to the south.
Admission—Dress circle, 7s 6d; stalls, 5s; upper circle, 3s; pit, 2s; gallery, 1s.
Box Office open from 10 till 4, at ELVY and CO.'S, 321, George-street, where seats can be secured six days in advance.

SECOND SUBSCRIPTION NOW OPEN, at ELVY and CO.'S, 321, George-street.
The Directors have the honour to announce that the Second Subscription Season will be inaugurated with the production of Meyerbeer's greatest opera,
LES HUGUENOTS,
with the following GREAT CASTE, in which Signor COY, with the true spirit of an artist, has consented to sing the part of the Huguenot Soldier, in order to make the representation perfect.

Sir Raoul di Nangis ....Mr. Armes Beaumont
Il Conte di San Bris ....Signor Filippo Coliva
Il Conte di Nevers ....Signor Francisco Tournerie
Marcello ....Signor Enrico Dondi
Huguenot Soldier (on this occasion)..Signor Leandro Coy
Urbano..........Signora Teresina Ribaldi
Meru ....Mr. J. E. Kitts
Tavannes..........Signor Pietro Favas
Maurevert ....Mr. Ball
De Cosse ....Signor Francisco Benso
De Retz ....Mr. Pringle
Lady of Honour ....Signora Luigia Tournerie
Margarita di Valois..........Signora Tamburini Coy
Valentina ....Signora Enrichetta Bosisio.
Box Book now open.

BALMAIN MUSICAL UNION.—Performing members are requested to be punctual in attendance at rehearsal THIS EVENING.
S. MAC DONNELL, Secretary.

DANCING ACADEMY, 147, PITT-STREET.
The Pupils attending on FRIDAYS are informed that the Class will NOT MEET This Afternoon.

GRAND VOLUNTEER CONCERT.
MASONIC HALL,
MONDAY, 30th September, 1872.

Under the distinguished Patronage of his Excellency the GOVERNOR and the following gentlemen:—
Lieutenant-Colonel RICHARDSON
Major FITZSIMONS
Major SHEPPERD
Major RAYMOND
Major GOODLET
Captain HIXSON
Major AIREY,
and the OFFICERS of the VOLUNTEER and PERMANENT FORCES.

A GRAND VOCAL and DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT will be held in the above Hall, assisted by the Oliver Goldsmith Dramatic Club in one of their laughable farces; and during the evening (by the kind permission of Major Shepherd), the Volunteer Artillery Band will perform some favourite selections.

Doors open at half-past 7; commence at 8 o'clock.

Tickets may be had from the principal music-sellers, stationers, and the members of No. 4 Company S. B. V. R.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.
UNPARALLELED AND GENUINE SUCCESS.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, and every Evening till further notice,
BACHELDER'S GRAND COLOSSEAN PANTASCOPE, a Tour through AMERICA,
from New York to San Francisco by the GREAT PACIFIC RAILROAD.
With a Grand Excursion to those startling Wonders of California,
the BIG TREES and celebrated YOSEMITE VALLEY, together with a thrilling Spectacle of a VOYAGE ACROSS THE PACIFIC OCEAN, from California to Australia.
To conclude each evening with the Champion Troupe of TRAINED CANARY BIRDS.
During the evening, Professor SAUNDERS will play one of his choice HARP SOLOS.
SATURDAY next, grand MID-DAY performance, for the accommodation of Schools and Families. Doors open at half-past 2, to commence at 3 o'clock. Children and schools to Matinee—1s front, 6d back seats.
Reserved seats, 3s; second seats, 2s; gallery, 1s.
Doors open at 7.30, commence at 8 o'clock.
Carriages may be ordered for quarter-past 10.
H. EASTWOOD, Agent.

THEATRE ROYAL, YORK-STREET.
This beautiful Theatre is nightly filled with the elite of Sydney.
TOM JOHNSON'S farewell BENEFIT, TO-NIGHT.
TOM JOHNSON. TOM JOHNSON.
In consequence of the length of the performance This Evening, the curtain will rise at a quarter to 8.
TOMMY HUDSON has kindly consented to appear This Evening.
TOMMY HUDSON as Lady Gum—what, the old darling! Yes, she is married and done for—her and her husband will appear for the first time To-night.
All young fellows stop winking, or else my husband will be jealous.
TOMMY LACEY, the Irish Comedian, has kindly consented to appear To-night.
TOM JOHNSON as Michael Erle, the Maniac Lover.
DRAMA. DRAMA. DRAMA.
New and old faces in Drama To-night.
ALEX. O'BRIEN, TO-NIGHT, TO-NIGHT.
Alex. O'Brien. Alex. O'Brien. Alex. O'Brien.
O'BRIEN. O'BRIEN. O'BRIEN.
ALFRED MASSEY—he cannot keep still.
He is termed the Jack on Wires.
MASSEY. MASSEY. MASSEY.
FRANK BROWN—the Gentleman Comique.
EVERY EVENING. EVERY EVENING.
Frank. Frank. Frank.
BROWN. BROWN. BROWN.
Miss ROWLAND—this pleasing Lady Vocalist.
Songs of all Nations.
Miss Rowland. Miss Rowland. Miss Rowland.
J. COLLINS—Pedestal Dancer.
COLLINS. COLLINS. COLLINS.
DOUBLE PEDESTALS. DOUBLE PEDESTALS.
FLORA ADDISON—Sweet FLORA TO-NIGHT.
Come and hear Sweet Flora.
"Not for Flo." "Have you seen my Harry."
LOYAL and ZUILA, those Daring and Clever Artists in new Sensation Acts.
Positively the last night but one.
Miss BEAUMONT, TO-NIGHT, "The Mocking Bird" and "Ever of Thee."
The Trio Sisters FORD, TO-NIGHT, in their Spanish Dances.
WALTER CARL, the People's pleasing Motto Vocalist.
Miss SALLY LLOYD, the graceful dancer, TO-NIGHT.
TOMMY EMPSON, TO-NIGHT, with all the Fisherman's Boats hanging to his can.
He is going in for Schooners.
EMPSON. EMPSON, my boy, keep quiet.
Twelve other talented artists will also appear.
The New York Troupe, four in number, will appear on the 30th instant.

SCANDINAVIAN MUSIC HALL, Castlereagh-street.
Roars of laughter at PUNCH'S THEATRE.
PUNCH will sing "Awfully Clever," TO-NIGHT.
Fifth appearance of the BROTHERS TOURNEAR.
Pivot Somersault by F. and G. TOURNEAR.
CHARLEY LEGARDE in his champion act on the slack-rope. The Davenport trick TO-NIGHT.
SILVERTHORN, DE VERE, LEO, TOURNEARS, and CHARLEY LEGARDE on the Roman Rings.
YOUNG AMERICA and BEN ASCHER, TO-NIGHT.
TO-NIGHT, Miss Milly Parker, Miss Rosie French, Messrs. J. Norman, F. Parry, G. Mort, M. Peel, and Mr. G. Robinson, comique, in new Comic songs.
Admission—Sixpence.
NOTICE.—Dancing will be discontinued after TO-NIGHT. Reopen with a great galaxy of talent.
LOOK OUT FOR SATURDAY'S HERALD.

SPENCER'S MECHANICAL and WAXWORKS EXHIBITION.—A splendid collection of Wax Figures, Automaton Singing Birds, Stereopticons, &c.
Mechanical and Scientific Wonders, Glass Blowing, Glass Spinning, &c., &c. The AUTOMATON NEGRO ORCHESTRA, by electricity, plays four tunes, just added.
Vocal and Instrumental Music. Miss ALICE SPENCER, Miss CLARA SPENCER, and Master ARTHUR SPENCER in new and popular Songs, Selections, and Dances. Just arrived per mail steamer from India, a CHAMELEON, a most extraordinary animal; frequently changes its colour; its eyes act independently of one another; the only specimen in the country.
Admission, 1s; children under ten, half-price.

MRS. GOURLAY'S EXHIBITION AND NEW ENTERTAINMENT ROOMS, Pitt-street.—Large collection of Life-size WAX FIGURES, beautiful MECHANICAL MODELS, Ships and Water in motion, Cosmoramic and Stereopticon Views, &c., &c. Just added, for little girls and little boys, THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT. Concert and Diorama every evening. STORMING OF DELHI. Admission, 1s.

TENDERS.

CLARENCE AND RICHMOND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
TO ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS and others.
TENDERS will be received by the undersigned until 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd October, 1872, for the following work, viz.:—
Construction of one new Boiler for steamer Fire King, together with certain other work in connection therewith as per plan and specification to be seen at the Company's Office.
Repairs to boiler of steamer Diamantina, including lifting out and replacing in ship, as per plan and specification, to be seen at the Company's Office.
Tenders will be received for each job separately or for both together.
WM. WILLIAMS, Secretary.
Offices, Sussex-street, Sydney, September 25, 1872.

TENDERS required to complete the Building a Cottage. Mrs. DUKE, corner Bullanaming & Redfern sts.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are invited, until the 8th of October, for the Erection of a new School for Marist Brothers, in Harrington-st. Tenders may be separate or in one sum. D. W. Ryan, architect, 130, Elizabeth-st.

PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—SEALED TENDERS will be received at this Office until 7th October, at noon, for the supply of such quantity of Australian COAL as may be required by Steamships of this Company employed in the mail service between Sydney and Galle during the year 1873.
The coal to be double screened, and to be delivered into the steamships, or on a wharf in Sydney.
Also,
For any further supply of COAL which may be required during the same period.
Payment to be made in net cash monthly.
The Company are not bound to accept the lowest or any tender.
HENRY MOORE, Agent.
Moore's Wharf, 23rd September, 1872.

TO BUILDERS.—Whole or separate TENDERS are invited until the 28th instant, for the Erection, &c., of 2 Houses in Bourke-street, near Stanley-street. D. W. RYAN, Architect, 130, Elizabeth-street.

PEAK DOWNS COPPER MINING COMPANY'S SHARES WANTED.—TENDERS are invited for 2000 and upwards, deliverable in separate lots, now and during the ensuing four months, at the option of the tenderer, which must be stated. The lowest tenders will be accepted for cash. Tenderers must bind themselves to complete on or before TUESDAY, 8th October proximo. Address "Tenders for Peak Downs C. M. Company's Shares, care of P. SHERIDAN, Esq., 183, Pitt-street."
September 21, 1872.

TO BUILDERS.
TENDERS will be received on MONDAY, the 7th of October, for the erection of two semi-detached Villa Residences in Great Tupper-street, Stanmore. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of Mr. THOMAS ROWE, Architect, Nos. 5, 6, and 7, Vickery's-chambers.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are required for building Coach Factory, and Alterations to No. 297, Castlereagh-street. Plans and specification seen at the Office of Mr. MUNRO, Architect, 64, Pitt-street, where sealed Tenders will be received until noon, on TUESDAY, the 8th October.

TIMBER.—TENDERS are invited for supply of eighty thousand (80,000) feet of Hardwood and Pine, and 150,000 iron-bark, or best forest oak Shingles; delivery to be made anywhere on the Bathurst line of railway, from Darling Harbour terminus, and upwards.
For specifications of requirement apply to Mr. Nicolle, Ice Works, Paddington. Tenders to be sent into MORT and CO., on or before SATURDAY, the 5th of October.
MORT and CO., Circular Quay.

TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS will be received until the 2nd October, for the erection of a Villa at the Glebe. Plans and specification, with the Architect, F. H. REUSS, 142, Pitt-street.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A CARD.—French Glove, Boot, Hosiery, and Mercery Depot. S. H. LEWIS, 10, Hunter-street.

ALFRED ALLEN, Mining Agent, Broker, &c., Northern Gallery, Greville's Rooms.

ASSAYING.—Mining speculators and others can have minerals tested accurately by the undersigned Practical Assayer.
W. TWEMLOW, 295, George-street, Sydney.

A. COX, Silk Woollen Dyer, Scourer, and Hot Presser, 55, William-street; 93, Parramatta-street. Gentlemen's Apparel scoured every day; Mourning dyed on the shortest notice.

CORNS, Bunions, and Defective Nails cured, 1s. C. EDWARDS, Surgeon-Chiropodist, 6, Bridge-street.

CORNS, Bunions, and Defective Nails cured by Mr. Alexander, Surgeon-Chiropodist, 15, Hunter-street.

CARVER, Gilder, Picture-Frame Maker, and General Decorator. F. A. SPECK, 65, Market-st., Sydney.

DR. BELISARIO has resumed practice, 4, Lyons-terrace.

D. BUIST and SON.—Pianofortes, Harmoniums, Concertinas, tuned and repaired. 235, George-street.

ESTABLISHED 1842.—Dr. J. EMANUEL and SON, Dentists (diploma 1836). NOTICE—We have but one surgery, 178, Pitt-street, second door from King-street. Number on the window.

FIRE, FIRE, FIRE.—W. H. BEECH, the Original Master Chimney-sweep, 239, Macquarie-street.

GOODLET and SMITH, Timber and Galvanised Iron Merchants, & Drain Pipe Manufacturers, 483, Geo.-st.

H. W. LOVEDAY, Pianoforte Tuner and Repairer, 383, George-street, Maddock's Library.

HAMPTON COURT HOTEL.—Dinners, Wedding Breakfasts, Picnics, &c., prepared in superior style.

M. C. BOHRSMANN, Berlin Emporium, 39, South Head Road. Fancy Goods of every description.

MR. BURNE, Surgical and Mechanical Dentist, 33, Regent-street, Botany Road.

MR. HARWOOD, Professor of Pianoforte, Harmonium, Singing, &c., 242, Darlinghurst Road.

MR. J. SPENCER, Dentist, 8, Wynyard-square. THE EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL was awarded to Mr. Spencer for Artificial Teeth. Painless Extractions by aid of NITROUS OXIDE GAS.

PIANOFORTES tuned, repaired, selected, and valued. Reports forwarded. W. KING, 10, Hunter-street.

W. HOWES Tailor.—Best materials, fit, and workmanship. Lowest charges. 88, King-street.

STOCK, SHARES AND MONEY.

MONEY.
NATIONAL LOAN & DISCOUNT COMPANY.
Capital, £50,000. Offices—51, Hunter-street.
The Directors of this Company negotiate monetary and financial business of every description.
BILLS DISCOUNTED DAILY.
SUMS of £10 to £10,000 can be obtained on PERSONAL OR OTHER SECURITY, repayable by weekly monthly, or quarterly instalments.
LOANS can also be procured for any period, and renewals arranged for if required.
ADVANCES made upon personal security, mortgage, deposit of deeds (freehold or leasehold), bills of sale, merchandise, bonded certificates, stocks and shares, life assurance policies, or any other tangible security.
LEGACIES, BEQUESTS, and REVERSIONARY INTERESTS, either in the colonies, Great Britain, or elsewhere, purchased or advanced upon.
GOOD TRADE BILLS discounted at slight advance upon BANK RATES.
All transactions held strictly confidential.
NO BILLS REDISCOUNTED.
Every facility given to borrowers, and advances made within a few hours after application, if approved of.
Forms and all information can be obtained gratuitously at the Company's Offices. Hours, 9 to 5. Saturdays, 9 to 1.
EDGAR RAY, Manager.

MONEY. MONEY. MONEY.
LONDON LOAN and DISCOUNT SOCIETY, 125, Elizabeth-street South, next St. James's School. First established in Sydney.
THIS SOCIETY is established to assist tradesmen and others, on the following terms:—Money advanced in sums varying from £5 to £1000 on security of two responsible householders, to be repaid by weekly instalments of 1s in the pound. Persons desirous of obtaining £5 receive £4 10s cash. The advance guaranteed within twenty-four hours if the securities are approved of.

ARRANGEMENTS can be made for MONTHLY or QUARTERLY payments.
BILLS OF SALE ON FURNITURE, without possession.
ADVANCES MADE upon mortgage, deposit of deeds, (freehold or leasehold), merchandise, bonded certificates, stock and shares, Assurance Policies, or any other tangible Security.
LEGACIES, bequests and reversionary interests purchased or advanced upon.
Good TRADE BILLS discounted at SLIGHT advance upon BANK RATES.
Forms may be had gratis.
No Bills Rediscounted.

MONEY.
MERCANTILE LOAN & DISCOUNT COMPY.
96, Elizabeth-street, next Brigade Office.
The proprietors of this Company are prepared to offer advantages to persons in want of accommodation.
BILLS DISCOUNTED DAILY.
SUMS OF £5 to £10,000 advanced on deposit of DEEDS, either Freehold or Leasehold, Bills of Lading, Bonded Certificates, Shares, Insurance Policies, or any other tangible security.
GOOD TRADE BILLS discounted DAILY at slight ADVANCE on BANKING RATES. The utmost privacy can be assured, and all transactions held strictly confidential.
BILLS OF SALE on FURNITURE (without possession).
MONEY advanced upon PERSONAL OR OTHER SECURITY repayable by weekly, monthly, or quarterly instalments.
LOANS can be obtained for any period, and RENEWALS arranged for if required.
ALL TRANSACTIONS ENTERTAINED, and advances made without delay, if the security be approved of.

£1500 TO LEND, in one or more sums. Ellis and Makinson, 89, Elizabeth-st.

£4000 TO BE LENT in sums of £1000 and upwards, on town and country properties, at current rates of interest. Apply to W. W. BILLYARD, Solicitor, 32, Hunter-street.

£6000.—WANTED, to borrow Six Thousand Pounds, on first-class security, which yields an annual rental of £1075. The property is insured for £10,000. Apply to Mr. JOSEPH LEARY, Solicitor, 108, King-street, Sydney.

PERPETUAL BUILDING AND INVESTMENT SOCIETY.
Money deposited with the Society will receive from 6 to 8 per cent. per annum, and on good security. Deposits can be drawn out on a month's notice, under the rules.
Applications for loans on mortgage can be made to the Secretary on any day during office hours.
The loans are made for ten years, but can be paid off at any time, on notice under the rules.
The monthly payment is £1 4s 2d on each £100, including principal and interest.
The charges are £2 12s for deed, and £1 1s survey fee.
W. H. DELOITTE, Secretary.
3, Spring-street, 1st May, 1872.

THOMAS CORNISH, Mining Agent, Stock and Share Broker, Mining Chambers, 34, Hunter-street.
Agent for the SALE and PURCHASE of Mining Properties, and Mining Machinery.

BANK, STEAM, INSURANCE, GOLD, COPPER, TIN, MINING SHARES, DEBENTURES and other securities may be obtained or disposed of on application.
LENNON and CAPE, Stock and Share Brokers, Terry's-buildings, 136, Pitt-street.

SHALE and OIL SHARES for SALE. S. GRAHAM, Bank-chambers.

NORTHERN COWFLAT: 1 Promoters' share, 1 ditto. Stannifer Tin: 1 Promoters'. Promoters' share in BOOMERANG Copper Mine, now forming; BOOKOOKOORAW Tin, just closed; £1 shares in that EXTRAORDINARILY RICH claim, No. 11 Lion Reef, Solferino: For sale, Gold Quartz from this claim in Mr. Coles's window, corner King and George streets.
JOHN CAMPBELL, BANK-CHAMBERS, King and George streets.

GARIBALDI REEF, SOLFERINO, No. 5 South.—1-12th of six men's Ground for SALE, a bargain.
JAMES PRINGLE, 143, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, a CLAIM, 400 feet along the base line of Lunatic Reef, Currajong. Two claims adjoining sold, one for four thousand and the other for six thousand pounds. The claim for sale will be sold for £1600. The party leaving the colony. Apply to D. Bulman and Co., Royal Exchange Mining-chambers, 319, George-street.

FOR SALE, SHARES, Shoalhaven Sluicing Co.; Dayspring, 100 Niagaras, City of Sydney, Lady Belmore, Sydney, Queensland, Kismore, Pioneer Tin, 500 S. Cobar, 500 Peabodys. Adrian and Parkes, King-st.

WATTLE FLAT.—60 SHARES at £10.—Promoters' Company to purchase the "Montezuma." A few Shares still for SALE.
T. W. KNIGHT, 183, Pitt-street.

WANTED, 100 SHARES, RAPPS, fully paid up. Address Crimea, HERALD O. State lowest price.

QUEEN of the South Tin and Gold Co.—Promoters' Share for SALE. R. Campbell and Son, 410, Geo.-st.

RAPPS, British Lion, Browns Gold; Kismore, Caledonian Tin; Perrys Normanby Copper. 143, Pitt-st.

THOMAS GARRETT, Broker, 307, George-street, will sell Beyers and Holtermann, Krohmann (and guarantee next dividend on same); also Brown, Paxton, Rapps Gold; Queensland, Sydney, and Rex Tin. Cowflat, Cornish, Scottish, and Fort Bourke Copper Shares.

100 NEW CORNWALL TIN, 2s 6d paid; price 1s 6d. JAMES PRINGLE, 143, Pitt-st.

BRITISH LIONS, Royal Georges, Niagaras, Lady Belmores, Allen's N. Reefs, Leviathans, Omadales, Clan Campbells, Trust and Try, Hermans, Golden Gully, Enterprise, Major's Creek, Golden Notes, Krohmanns, Tuena Sluicing, Browns, Paxtons, Promoters, Red Hill, Mitchell's Creek, Oriental, William Tell, Merry Monarch. TIN.—Champion, New England, Queensland, Glen Innes, Modern Britons, Pioneer, Brown Swamp. J. Pringle, 143, Pitt-st.

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MURRAY, DUNLOP, and CO., Importers of Paper, Paper Bags, and Stationery. Bank Court, King-st.

LETTS'S DIARIES, 1873, in all sizes, bindings, and prices. J. J. MOORE, 560 and 562, George-street.

1873. LETTS'S DIARIES, just received ex Mail. J. J. MOORE, Branch 363, George-st.

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THE Queen's Minstrels, 24s; New Songs with Choruses, pianoforte accompaniments, 1s 6d. Clarke, 23, Hunter-st.

CHEAP Piano Music.—Lucrezia Borgia, Carnival de Venice, by Hesten, each 1s. Clarke, 23, Hunter-st.

ST. JAMES'S HALL CHRISTY'S BOOKS 1, 2, and 3, each 6d; in vol. cloth, 5s 6d. Clarke, 23, Hunter-st.

CHRISTMAS CARDS, in time for the outgoing mail, just opened at COOKE'S, 570, George-street.

CHRISTMAS CARDS, new designs; a large assortment, at COOKE'S, 570, George-street.

PRODUCE, PROVISIONS ETC.

JOSEPH WEARNE, Anchor Flour Mills, foot of Bathurst-street, Sydney.
Silk-dressed Superfine Flour, Seconds Flour, Kiln-dried Corn Meal, &c., the best and cheapest in Sydney.

FLOUR. GRAIN. OATMEAL.
The undersigned have consignments on hand of
ADELAIDE FLOUR—Duffield's superfine
Hart's superfine
Dunn's superfine
Bowman's superfine
Duffield's fine
Dunn's fine
Duffield's household.
ADELAIDE WHEAT
BRILBY and SCOTT.

VINEGAR of first-rate quality, Australian Vinegar Works, Wattle-st., Chippendale, Sydney. D. J. Monk.

ACACIA TEAS.—New Seasons, finest qualities. LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME, Importers.

PURE Pork Sausages, equal to Epping; young Poultry selected for table. CUMMINS, Bridge-street.

ADELAIDE WHEAT, and FLOUR, on SALE; superfine, households, and seconds, Hart's, Noarlunga, McLaren Vale, and Landseer's brands.
C. WILSON, 64, Margaret-street.

PATNA RICE and Castor OIL for SALE, ex Constance, from Calcutta. G. E. Austen, 273, George-st.

ON SALE by the undersigned, one hundred (100) tierces Beef, prime quality; also one hundred (100) barrels of Pork—all winter cured. D. O'CONNOR, 539, George-street, Brickfield-hill.

NEW TEAS, NEW TEAS.—Just received a parcel, very fine. A trial invited.
E. TIGHE.

ROLL BUTTER.—The finest that comes to the Sydney market.
E. TIGHE.

GUINNESS'S STOUT, Borthwick's Dublin stout, 9s 6d per dozen; London stout, from 8s 6d; pint ale, 4s 6d.
E. TIGHE, 114, William-street.

LOBSTERS.—Fresh arrived by steamer, direct from North Coast.

OYSTERS, in fine condition, from the best oyster beds. Supplies received daily.

CALIFORNIAN Smoked SALMON, very fine, ex Mail steamer, on SALE. Emerson's, next Victoria Theatre, Pitt-street.

MEDICAL, CHEMICALS, ETC.

MRS. WELSH'S SOOTHING POWDERS.—Post free. To be had only at 468, Elizabeth-street South.

THE AUSTRALIAN OINTMENT.—To be obtained from all Chemists and Druggists; price, 1s 6d.

HENRY'S COLONIAL OINTMENT, in lid pots, 1s each. All chemists and storekeepers.

RANDERSON'S Honey BALSAM, for Coughs, Colds, Influenza, &c., 1s 6d and 2s 6d bottles. 413, George-st.

LONG'S LIQUID DENTIFRICE, invaluable for cleansing the teeth. Long, chemist, Woolloomooloo.

RESTORATION OF SIGHT EXTRAORDINARY.
Mrs. Sarah Frazer, of Burwood, September 12, 1872, certifies that she lost the sight of her right eye twenty-five years ago, and now it has been restored so perfectly that she can thread a cambric needle. The cause of her loss of sight was an attack of erysipelas, which continued more or less for twenty-five years, in spite of any treatment till she applied Moore's Household Remedy, which gave immediate relief, a speedy cure, and restoration of sight.
This wonderful Ointment, which has received certificates from the leading foundries in Sydney, may be obtained through chemists and storekeepers—wholesale of Elliott, Brothers, Hoffnung and Co., and of the discoverer, W. MOORE, 131, Elizabeth-street, Sydney. Pots, 1s, 1s 9d, and 2s 6d.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

SUPERIOR ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.
We are now clearing out our importations of choice Plated Ware at
LARGE REDUCTIONS
on ordinary prices. Persons requiring Plated Ware will find the present an unusual opportunity for procuring first-class articles at low rates.
W. MAC DONNELL and CO.
(Late Brush and Mac Donnell.)

GLASS FILTERS for TABLE USE, Atkins' Patent, reduced to 10s 6d each. Mac Donnell and Co., Geo.-st.

CRICKET BATS (Cobbett's best), just received. Hurley and Co., old-established C. Depot, 410, Geo.-st.

PORTMANTEAUS, Travelling Trunks, and Expanding Bags, all sizes. Hurley and Co., 410, George-st.

WORK-BOXES, Despatch Boxes, Writing Desks, Dressing Cases, Albums. Hurley and Co., Geo.-st.

RUSSELL STOVE for SALE. Apply to G. E. AUSTEN, 273, George-street.

FAMILIES.—London ALE (in pints), 5s per dozen, single cask. HENRY FISHER and CO.

QUICKSILVER, Tapioca, Sago, Spices, Chinese Oil, on SALE. F. G. LENDER and CO., Jamison-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BATH CHAIR for SALE. PIERCE, William-street.

SPECTACLES, fine steel frames, with crystal lenses, 3s 6d, 4s 6d, 5s 6d pair. Ellis, 230, Pitt-st., op. Farmer's.

ENGLISH and Anglo-German Concertinas, Violins, Guitars, Banjos, Piano-Melodion. Ellis, Pitt-street.

MAGPIE.—Wanted, a good Talking MAGPIE; state price and where on view. Saipey, HERALD.

PIGEONS.—Wanted three pairs pure Antwerp PIGEONS. State price and where on view, J. P.

WANTED, a POINTER and SETTER. Apply early, J. Jagger, Elizabeth Bay.

WANTED, Woollen RAGS, in any quantity, 5s per cwt. 517, Kent-street, opposite Soup Kitchen.

WANTED, to buy old Manila and Coir ROPE. Apply 517, Kent-street, opposite Soup Kitchen.

WANTED, second-hand PLUNGE-BATH. H. L., Lee's agency office, 90, South Head Road.

WANTED, 50 pair of PIGEONS—old birds. Apply stating price, M. P., HERALD Office.

WANTED, to Buy Left-off Clothing; highest price. J. Murphy, 579, corner Kent and Liverpool sts.

WANTED, two young Alderney or Guernsey COWS, in calf or with young calves. Apply to A. C., 197, Macquarie-street.

WANTED, to purchase a small second-hand BOILING-DOWN PLANT. Apply Thomas Dawson, stock and station agent, 434, George-street.

WANTED, to purchase at once, for cash, HOUSE PROPERTIES in the neighbourhood of Woolloomooloo or Surry Hills, close to South Head Road, from £500 to £600 each. H. R. Shorter, Elizabeth-street.

PROFESSIONS TRADES ETC.

Office of the Marine Board of New South Wales, 25th September, 1872.
APPLICATIONS for the appointment of PILOT at Shoalhaven will be received at this office up to noon of TUESDAY, 1st October.
FRANCIS HIXSON, President.

GOVERNESS for a family; English, French, and Piano; eldest pupil 13. Open week. H. G., HERALD.

SYDNEY ENTERPRISE GOLD MINING COMPANY.
Required, a MINING MANAGER for Fontana. Apply at the Company's Office, 11, Wynyard-street.
GEORGE B. PERKINS, Legal Manager.

TAILORS wanted—good Coat HANDS; constant employment. Robinson and Son, 212, 214, George-st.

TO TAILORS.—Wanted, good Coat and Waistcoat HANDS. 277, George-street.

TO TAILORS.—Wanted, first-class TROUSER HANDS. Cohen, Brothers, and Co., 402, Geo.-st.

TAILORESSES, PRESSERS.—Wanted, 50 Trouser Hands; also Pressers & Learners. 217, Lower Geo.-st.

TO SALESWOMEN.—A VACANCY for a smart Junior. Leader and Hayes, 102, King-street.

TO DRAPERS.—Wanted, a Junior HAND, for Parramatta. Moore, Henderson, and Bowcher, Pitt-street.

TO TAILORS.—Wanted for Yass, a TAILOR, who can cut and make up; good wages. Apply to Prince, Ogg, and Co.

WANTED, an experienced CUTTER for the country. Watts and Pascoe, Clarence-street.

WANTED, a WIRER. Apply J. Beattie, 56, Clarence-street.

WANTED, a first-class BLACKSMITH (one who can shoe) for Rockhampton. J. Keep, Barrack-st.

WANTED, 20 Tin SMELTERS; £2 to £3 per week; hired 3 years. W. Witheridge, HERALD Office.

WANTED, two BEAMSMEN and LABOURERS. Alderson and Sons, 221, Elizabeth-street.

WANTED, a respectable LAD, as Apprentice to the Bootmaking. 127, South Head Road.

WANTED, IMPROVERS and APPRENTICES to the Millinery. T. Baker, opposite Cathedral.

WANTED, a BILLIARD-MARKER. D. Robinson, Fitzroy Hotel, William-street.

WANTED, a PLUMBER or Galvanized Iron Worker. Burrows and Barr, 38, Bank-street, Chippendale.

WANTED, a MACHINIST, used to tailoring; also TAILORESSES. 419, Pitt-street.

WANTED, competent SMELTERS. Apply No. 8, Belmore-chambers, 247, George-street.

WANTED, to APPRENTICE a young lady to the drapery. Address, stating terms, &c., Nina, HERALD.

WANTED, APPRENTICES to the Millinery. Gilbert Anderson and Co, 664, George-street S.

WANTED, a CHIEF-OFFICER for the barque Brunette. Must hold a certificate of competency from the Marine Board, and good references. Apply to the Captain, on board, at Towns's Wharf.

WANTED, Ladies and Gentlemen CONCERT SINGERS, to travel; long engagement. Apply, by letter, this day, before 4 o'clock, Musicus, HERALD Office.

WANTED, IMPROVERS to the Engine-fitting and Turning. An opening for three lads who have worked some time at the trade. Apply, by letter, Thomas Denny, Denison Foundry, Bathurst.

WANTED, a CLERK, one who is conversant with the shipping business preferred. Copy of testimonials to be inclosed with letter of application. Address A. B. X., G. Post Office.

WANTED, four Business MEN, as AGENTS for the sale of fancy goods for an English house. J. H., Post Office, Sydney. Stamped envelopes for particulars.

£150.—PARTNER wanted, with the above sum, in an old-established tannery business; plant complete, and in good order. W. Brown, agent, 207, Pitt-street.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A LADY, with good references, wants a SITUATION as Housekeeper. Address M. A. B., 11, Jamison-st.

A YOUNG Lady desires a SITUATION in a Jewish family, for Housekeeper and Governess; salary no object; country preferred; highest references given. 110, Phillip-street. Open for two days.

ENGAGEMENT required as Visiting Governess. Acquirements—English, music, French, drawing. Good references. Address S. Y., Post Office, Glebe Point.

TO LEGAL MANAGERS.—A Gentleman practically acquainted with the legal management of mines, and thorough accountant, is desirous of an ENGAGEMENT. Address L. M., HERALD Office.

WANTED, SITUATION, by Attorney's Clerk; 3 years' experience; references. F. X., School of A.

WANTED, by young man, SITUATION, store or office, as Clerk, Collector, & useful. G., HERALD.

WANTED, by respectable young lady, SITUATION as Barmaid; well experienced. Ida, HERALD.

WANTED, a SITUATION as Storekeeper; town or country. Box 255, Post Office.

WANTED, a SITUATION as Barmaid in a good house near town. Labour Office, 80, Pitt-street.

WANTED, by a steady Man, EMPLOYMENT, with horse and cart. Corner Yarnold and Cleveland-sts.

WANTED, SITUATION, as Working Housekeeper, respectable person (Protestant). 309, Castlereagh-st.

WANTED, by respectable Person, WASHING or IRONING, by day. 171, Cumberland-street.

WANTED, a new-born Infant to WETNURSE. Apply at 146, Gipps-street, Surry Hills.

SERVANTS WANTED.

AS COOK and Laundress, or Servant. Protestant; wants Situation, country. Shaw, 208, Parramatta-st.

BOY wanted, about 17. Apply Belmore Hotel, Circular Quay, opposite Water Police Court.

REQUIRED, good General SERVANTS, for town and suburbs; wages, 10s, 12s. 221, Campbell-street.

STRONG BOY wanted, about 14. Apply Monday, W. Cooper, plumber, &c., George-st., opposite Cathedral

WANTED, a Person of respectability, to attend children and domestic duties. 546, George-street.

WANTED, a respectable middle-aged PERSON, to attend an invalid lady. Apply 229, Sussex-street.

WANTED, young LADY, country Store, early; Cooks, Nurses, Servant Girls. 102, Bathurst-street.

WANTED, Cook, Kitchenmaid, House and Parlour maids. Home, Mrs. Vipond, 24, Burton-st., S.H.R.

WANTED, a HOUSEMAID. Apply, between 10 and 11, 158, South Head Road.

WANTED, Waitress, Laundress, and two Female Servants for country hotels. Brown, 207, Pitt-st.

WANTED, Cooks and Laundresses, House and Parlour Maids, Gen. Servants. Stephenson Bridge-st.

WANTED, Hotel Housemaid, General Servants, and Married Coachman. Mr. Haigh, 221, Pitt-street.

WANTED, Female Cook, 15s, and a Housemaid, 12s, together. Mr. Haigh, agent, 221, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a good COOK. Pembroke House, 215, Macquarie-street.

WANTED, good General SERVANTS; also useful GIRLS. 66, South Head Road.

WANTED, a Female General SERVANT. 100, Liverpool-street, after 10 a.m.

WANTED, a General SERVANT, for a small family. Apply 134, William-street.

WANTED, General SERVANT, also Waitress. From 7 to 12 o'clock, Montpellier Hotel, King-st.

WANTED, an active girl, as General SERVANT. 109, William-street.

WANTED, good General SERVANT. 141, Lower George-street.

WANTED, General SERVANT—wash and iron well. Mrs. Fred. Lee, IvyLodge, Pitt-st., Redfern.

WANTED, General SERVANT, small family. 37, Erskine-street.

WANTED, a steady Woman, as General SERVANT. Apply at 3, Prince-street North.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. 546, George-street, opposite New Town Hall.

WANTED, General SERVANT; wages 9s per week. Mrs. Murphy, 579, corner Kent and Liverpool sts.

WANTED, a General SERVANT, that can wash and iron. Apply to Mrs. Lawless, Kent and Druitt sts.

WANTED, strong active YOUTH. 256, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a strong active LAD, with good references. Myers and Cantor, 114, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a tidy little GIRL, to mind a baby. 228, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a NURSE-GIRL. Mrs. Johnson, Nos 3 and 5, Markets.

WANTED, GIRL, to assist in housework, 2 in family; wages 4s. 114, Botany-st., Surry Hills.

WANTED, a GIRL, about 14, to mind a baby, and be useful. 568, Bourke-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a respectable little GIRL. Apply 213, George-street North.

WANTED, a GIRL, to mind a baby and make herself useful. W. Foy, 278, George-street.

WANTED, MAN, to be generally useful. President Lincoln Hotel, Woolloomooloo-street.

WANTED, a young MAN, to work in a garden. Apply, 11 o'clock, Turner's Railway Family Hotel.

WANTED, for Goulburn, a single MAN that can milk, and make himself useful in a garden. Apply at 11, this morning, Henry Dare, 74, Pitt-street.

WANTED, for a first-class hotel, two SERVANTS, one as House and Parlour Maid, the other as Housemaid and Laundress. Apply Mr. Schroder, before 12 noon, 649, George-street, Haymarket.

WANTED, a Working HOUSEKEEPER (middle-aged). Must be a good cook and laundress. Apply, between 1 and 2 o'clock, at 2, Hyde Park-terrace, Liverpool-street.

WANTED, a thorough SERVANT, perfectly competent, and having first-class references both as to character and ability, to perform the domestic duties of a small house for two gentlemen (father and son). A widow with one child, not under six years old, will not be objected to. For address apply to the Hall Porter, Australian Club, corner of Bent and O'Connell streets

APARTMENTS, BOARD & RESIDENCE.

APARTMENTS vacant, 3, Lady Young-terrace, Bridge-street, near Macquarie-street North.

APARTMENTS for Families and Gentlemen. Mrs. Henfrey's, Alfred House, 231, Darlinghurst Road.

BOARD and RESIDENCE. Mrs. Dobson's, 27, Park-street, Park House, near Pitt-street.

BOARD and Residence for two gentlemen; plunge and shower bath. Apply 170, Castlereagh-street North.

BOARD and RESIDENCE vacancies. Terms moderate. 18, Wynyard-square.

CHANGE OF AIR.—APARTMENTS vacant. George Denny, Burradoo, Bowral.

FURNISHED or Unfurnished ROOMS to LET; board optional. 134, Dowling-st., Woolloomooloo.

FURNISHED Bedrooms to LET; board if required; terms moderate. No. 3, Jamison-street, Church-hill.

PRIVATE BOARD and RESIDENCE. 207, Macquarie-st., near Domain entrance; terms moderate.

FRENCH.—Married French Gentleman, requiring furnished APARTMENTS in a respectable family; French lessons in return; open for one week. Victor, HERALD Office.

WANTED, unfurnished Room, for married couple, Woolloomooloo or Darlinghst. Moderate, HERALD.

WANTED, by a gentleman, large SITTING-ROOM and BEDROOM, near to Hyde Park preferred. R. L., Union Club.

WANTED, a 4-roomed COTTAGE in the suburbs; rent not to exceed 6s or 7s per week. Box 255, Post Office.

TO LET.

BURWOOD.—To LET, a newly erected COTTAGE, 4 rooms, hall, kitchen, and servant's room; a good tank of water, with pump, and a small orchard. Apply to S. M'Kenzie, Blacksmith, Burwood, Parramatta Road.

GENTEEL RESIDENCE, 4 rooms, kitchen and spare ground, Woollahra heights, fine view. A. B., HERALD.

HOUSES to LET; every convenience, 4 rooms and kitchen; 11s and 12s. Whittall and Co., Bathurst-st.

HANDSOMELY and comfortably Furnished Houses and Cottages to LET. 8, Arundel-ter., opp. Unvsity.

RANDWICK.—To LET, HOUSE, 8 rooms, stabling; rent moderate. Apply Pierce, William-street.

TO BUTCHERS.—A splendid opening for Shop, at corner King and Elizabeth sts. Three Tuns Tavern.

TO LET, HOUSES of 3 rooms, yards; water; newly done up; 7s. 359, Castlereagh-street.

TO LET, a convenient HOUSE, 4 rooms, kitchen, large yard. No. 9, Norton-st., Surry Hills; or 66, King-st.

TO LET, Nos. 7 and 18, Domain-terrace. Apply to J. Mullens, 131, Pitt-street.

TO LET, HOUSE and Stabling, in Abercrombie-st., opp. St. Benedict's. Mr. Bryen, Abercrombie-street.

TO LET, 2 Cottages, hall, kitchen, 14s; one, 9s, at Surry Hills. Mr. Lee, news agent, S. H. Road.

TO LET, a 2-roomed HOUSE, No. 14, Wentworth-place. Apply at 8, Bligh-street.

TO LET, in Kent-st., 4-roomed HOUSE, oven, water, yard, &c.; rent 12s. R. Lenehan, 3, Market-street.

TO LET, small HOUSE, good stable, large yard, &c. Moore Park Hotel, Bourke-street, Surry Hills.

TO LET, a SHOP, situated in William-street, next to Butler's. Apply Paddington Brewery.

TO LET, 139, Liverpool-street, near Hyde Park, 6 rooms and kitchen. T. Cowlishaw.

TO LET, a SHOP, 286, Pitt-street, nearly opposite School of Arts; well adapted for any business. Apply W. Ellard, 172, Fitzroy-street, Surry Hills.

TO LET, at Point Piper Road, Paddington, near the churches, CHARLTON HOUSE, containing eleven rooms (and offices), some of them large, in perfect repair. Rent, £100 a year. Inquire within.

TO LET, at South Kingston, a semi-detached VILLA: 6 rooms, kitchen, washhouse, balcony, and verandah, garden front and back, good water; near 'bus stand and railway station. Apply E. T. Fels, opposite the house.

TO LET, fine spacious OFFICES, suitable for mining agents, stock and share brokers, and legal managers, Royal Exchange Mining Chambers, 319, George-street, a few doors from Wynyard-street.

TO LET, HOUSE, 101, Bourke-street, 6 rooms, kitchen, good yard, &c; also, HOUSE, 348, Castlereagh-street, between Bathurst and Liverpool streets, 4 rooms, kitchen, &c. C. Kidman, South Head Road.

TO LET, SHOP, 474½, George-street, opposite the Markets, one of the best positions in Sydney, well adapted for any business. For particulars, &c., apply C. Kidman and Son, grocers, next door.

TO MERCHANTS, AUCTIONEERS, and others.—To LET, in December next, large OFFICES and Business Premises, in George-street, with extensive Stores, good stabling. Address Landlord, Exchange.

TO LEMONADE, SODA-WATER, GINGER-BEER, AND CORDIAL MANUFACTURERS.
TO LET,
a snug COTTAGE, with Premises and a complete PLANT for manufacturing the above, now in working order, and formerly worked by the late Mr. Isaac Norris, 394, Castlereagh-street. For particulars apply to B. Solomons, Blackwall Stores, Circular Quay.

OFFICE to LET, on the ground floor, 4, Bridge-street, near George-street.

STORES to LET, No. 87, York-street, recently occupied by the Civil Service Co-operative Society. Apply to
J. Mullens, 131, Pitt-street.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.—SUBSCRIPTIONS: £2 12s per annum; if sent through the Post Office, £4 per annum.
All Advertisements under six lines will be charged 3s to advertiser's account, if booked.
Births, Deaths, and Marriages, 3s each insertion.
N.B.—Advertisers in the country can remit payment by Money Order or Postage Stamps.
NOTICES of BIRTHS and DEATHS cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the persons by whom they are sent.
Notices of MARRIAGES cannot be inserted unless certified as correct by the officiating Minister or Registrar.
The above rule is rendered necessary in consequence of false and malicious notices having been sent for publication for the purpose of annoying respectable persons.

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